

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII, NO. 42.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1866.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Foreign.....\$.50
Per month, Domestic......75
Per year, Foreign.....5.00
Per year, Domestic.....6.00
Payable invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law, P. O. Box
195, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments, No. 13
Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic, Attends all Courts of the
Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Streets, entrance, Hotel St.

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.
Alakea Street, Between Hotel and
Beretania Streets.
Hours: 9 to 4. Telephone 615.

W. C. ACHI & CO.
Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.
We will buy or sell Real Estate in all
parts of the group. We will sell prop-
erty on reasonable commissions.
Office: No. 10 West King Street.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.
Importers and Commission
Merchants.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—HONOLULU,
215 Front St. Queen St.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-
lands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General
Merchandise, Queen St., Honolu-
lu.

R. LEWERS, F. J. LOWREY, C. M. COOKE,
LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson,
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials, Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money
loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
made to order.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store, Corner
King and Fort Streets, Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street, San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS
This college instructs in Shorthand, Type-
writing, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Pen-
manship, Drawing, all the English branches
and everything pertaining to business for
full six months. We have 16 teachers and
give individual instruction to all our pupils.
A Department of Electrical Engineering
Has been established under a thoroughly
qualified instructor. The course is thor-
oughly practical. Send for circular.
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B-41 PILLS
Is warranted to cure all discharges
from the Primary Organs, in either sex
(acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and
Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from
mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by
all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,
The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug
Company, Lincoln, England.

BOOK BINDING
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

GETTING SERIOUS

Minister Shimamura Not Yet
Satisfied.

COMMUNICATION, NOT ANSWER

Honor of Japan at Stake
and Treaty Violated.

Will Insist Upon Reasonable Ex-
planation—Probable Sever-
ing of Relations.

The Hawaii-Japan immigration dif-
ferences grow apace. Yesterday the
Foreign Office sent a communication
to Minister Shimamura in answer to
his request for reasons for turning
back the Japanese immigrants by the
three steamers more than a month
ago. Minister Shimamura was seen
at the Japanese Legation last evening
on his return from H. B. M.'s Com-
missioner Hawes' reception. In re-
sponse to a question, the Minister said
to a reporter for the Advertiser:

"I was very much surprised this af-
ternoon to read in the newspapers
what purported to be a transcript of a
communication which had been, or
would be sent me by Minister of For-
eign Affairs Cooper. It seemed so un-
usual," continued Minister Shima-
mura, "to find a communication of a
diplomatic nature in public print be-
fore it had reached the person to whom
it is addressed. I suppose I should not
object; it may be diplomatic etiquette
according to Hawaii. I had been in-
vited to assist Commissioner Hawes at
his reception this afternoon, and ar-
ranged to leave the Legation at 3:30.
I had several callers before that time,
and after the last one had departed,
and I was waiting the hour to leave,
the newspapers arrived, and I was
amazed to find an account of the let-
ter that had been sent. Shortly after-
ward the document arrived.

"I cannot show you the letter. From
our standpoint, it is not for publica-
tion, but if you are willing to accept
what appears in the afternoon papers,
and said to be a copy, you can
do so. I do not consider what I
have received to be an answer to my
request for particulars, and I shall
make another attempt to secure one.
Japan asks nothing unreasonable; she
wants justice and fairness in the mat-
ter—nothing else. If she cannot get
it—well, I do not know what will fol-
low. The action of the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment in refusing a landing to peo-
ple who, Japan believed, after an in-
vestigation made before their depart-
ure, were eligible to land, was a gross
violation of the treaty. Now, I have
asked for an explanation; for reasons
for this Government's actions, and I
get what? This (reading from an after-
noon paper) is what the Foreign Office
gives out as its answer to Japan's re-
quest:

"The position taken by the Hawaii-
an Government is that the immigra-
tion laws are a reasonable exercise of
the police power of the State and that
the administration had impartially en-
forced them. For this reason, the Ha-
waiian Government considers that the
principal in indemnity cases does not
apply.

"Another paragraph of Minister
Cooper's answer states that if in the
future there should be any infraction
of the present immigration laws by
Japanese immigrants, a like action
will follow."

"My Government tells me to get a
reasonable excuse for the action taken.
I cannot find it in this. I do not think
that my Government is acting arbitrar-
ily in this, a matter which involves
the honor of a nation. Japan asks
nothing unreasonable, nothing unjust.
Japan is acting according to the law
of nations. She is not dealing with the
Board of Health, the Custom House or
the quarantine officers; the case is one
of nation with nation. The United
States has been advised of the affair,
and probably knows the status of the
case as well as we, and if the Govern-
ment at Washington believes that the
position taken by Japan is right, ac-
cording to international law, there
will be no interference. On the other
hand, if our position is arbitrary, any
nation may interfere.

"In Japan's attitude toward Hawaii,
it is not an exhibition of the power of
the strong over the weak! Hawaii is a
sovereign State and stands among
nations the same as England or Japan

or any sovereignty; there can be no
difference."

Replying to a question regarding the
possibility of the matter being left to
arbitration in the event that no satis-
factory answer could be obtained and
no agreement arrived at, the Minister
said:

"In small affairs arbitration may be
allowed, but never where the honor of
a nation is at stake. There is no court
where cases in international law are
tried—the only tribunal is the strong
arm and the strong vessels—honor is
too sacred a thing to any nation to be
played with by courts of arbitration.

"Here is the situation: To further
the interests of the chief industry of
the Hawaiian Islands, Japanese im-
migration is invited; a treaty or con-
vention between the two Governments
is entered into and the Japanese labor-
ers come here to work. Japan did not
seek the treaty, nor did she seek the
territory for her subjects—they came
upon invitation. Then Hawaii discov-
ers that the Japanese are competitors,
and a law is passed to restrict the
immigration. Japan is quite satisfied,
and, in order that there can be no
misunderstanding, investigates the



H. SHIMAMURA,
H. I. J. M. Minister Resident.

status of every emigrant leaving her
shores. Every emigrant who left Yokohama
for Honolulu did so according
to the laws of the Republic—Japan was
satisfied of this before they left. Each
free laborer had the amount of money
required, and was eligible to land, but
the authorities here said no!

"If it was found that more laborers
were coming to Hawaii than the de-
mand called for, I am quite sure that
an intimation of the fact from the Ex-
ecutive to my Government would have
had the proper consideration. But there
was none sent, and without any cause,
so far as I am able to learn, the
men and women were returned. At
this stage of the proceedings the
emigration matter cuts a very small
figure—the honor of Japan is at stake,
and an explanation must be had.

"Japan understands that there is a
tacit agreement that the United
States has an interest here, and I am
at a loss for the word—that, while not
assuming the proportions of a protec-
torate, she stands in the nature of god-
mother to the Island Republic, but the
officials of the Government of the United
States are too well versed in inter-
national law and the custom of deal-
ing in such matters as to say Japan is
wrong if she is right or that Hawaii is
right if she is wrong.

Japan has respect for the United
States because of the cordial relations
existing between the Governments and
the enormous trade being developed
by the two countries. Think, then, how
little Japan considers Hawaii from a
commercial standpoint. If Hawaii can
get on without the Japanese in the
cane fields, well and good. I am quite
sure Japan will be satisfied, but, of
course, the present difficulty will be
settled first; there can be no open
breach of the treaty on the part of
Hawaii without some explanation.

"When will the negotiations cease?
I am sure, I wish they were at an end
now, but if the Government here de-
lays matters by sending communica-
tions like the one I received today, I
am sure I cannot say when they will
end. My instructions in the matter are
plain. If I cannot get a reasonable an-
swer to my request I may go home, and
perhaps some one else will have better
success. If I withdraw, you know
what follows. I hope it will not reach
that point. It would be an unpleasant
ending to a very pleasant sojourn in
Hawaii."

According to the newspapers an Ohio
husband became the happy father of
seven children not long ago. Of the
seven all lived but one. It is to be
hoped that he laid in a supply of Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure
cure for croup, whooping cough, colds
and coughs, and so insured his chil-
dren against these diseases. For sale
by all druggists and dealers. Benson,
Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

AT THE CONSULATE

British Commissioner Hawes
Receives.

IN HONOR OF QUEEN VICTORIA

Her Majesty's Birthday
Celebration.

Hundreds of People Pay Their
Respects—A Festive
Gathering.

The British flag fluttered invitingly
over the residence of Her Majesty's
Commissioner and Consul General,
Capt. A. G. S. Hawes, at Palama, yes-
terday afternoon. In honor of the
birthday of Her Majesty, Queen Vic-
toria, Commissioner Hawes received
from 3:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Every loyal
son of Britain in Honolulu, who could
leave his home celebration, was there
during some part of the afternoon, and
many a deep draught was drunk to
Her Majesty's health.

By the Commissioner's general in-
vitation the function was a public one,
and hundreds of people, representing
nearly every nationality resident in
Honolulu, were present. By 5 o'clock
the spacious grounds were filled with
a throng of men and women in holiday
attire. The British subject jostled the
Japanese officer in full uniform, the
American officer elbowed the member
of foreign diplomatic corps, and every-
where were private citizens strolling
about listening to the band, or sitting
beneath the tent, which was festooned
with the flags of every nation.

Commissioner Hawes was assisted in
receiving by Mrs. T. R. Walker, wife
of the British Vice Consul. The guests
arrived by the main entrance to the
grounds. All the other approaches
were closed by artificial hedges of
palm branches and ferns. The British
flag was draped above the entrance to
the veranda. About the sides there
was a profusion of palms, and the
posts were decorated with maile. The
artificial decorations enhanced the
beauty of the luxuriant growth of na-
tive shrubs and flowers about the res-
idence.

The guests were received on the
veranda. They were met by Commis-
sioner Hawes and Mrs. Walker. With
them were: The Minister of Foreign
Affairs and Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Mrs.
S. M. Damon, wife of the Minister of
Finance; Attorney General and Mrs.
W. O. Smith, H. I. J. M.'s Minister
and Mrs. H. Shimamura, Senor Cana-
varro, Charge d'Affaires of Portugal;
United States Charge d'Affaires and
Mrs. Mills, Mr. Giffard, Acting Chan-
cellor of the French Legation; Vice
Consul T. R. Walker, Consul J. F.
Hackfeld, Consul Charles Weight,
Consul H. Renjes, Consul Bruce Car-
wright, Consul Julius Hoting, Miss
Gay, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Swanzy and
Mrs. Robinson.

At 4 o'clock President Dole arrived.
The Government Band, stationed in
one corner of the grounds, played the
"President's March" as he approached.

For a half hour a steady stream of
guests had been arriving. As soon as
they were received they proceeded at
once to the lawn at the foot of the
steps, leading from the long veranda.
The grounds were beautifully decorat-
ed. In the midst was a tent with fes-
toons of flags. Lines of flags were
strung from tree to tree. There were
palms and flowers. Along one side of
the residence were the refreshment
tents, with the tables piled high with
good things. Tables and chairs were
placed about the lawn.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the receiving
party left their position on the veran-
da and marched to the tent to the
strains of "God Save the Queen." They
continued to receive there. Among
the early guests to arrive were Ad-
miral Beardslee, and the captains and
officers of the American, British and
Japanese war vessels in port.

In the dining room there was an ex-
hibition the beautiful, illuminated me-
morial which is to be sent to Queen
Victoria, in honor of the Jubilee, by
the British residents in Hawaii. The
guest book was there also. Following
the program of the music furnished
by the Government Band during the
afternoon:

PROGRAM.
"God Save the Queen." Lortzing
Overture—Festival..... Asher
Gavotte—Alexina..... Blizet
Finale—Carmen..... Barnard
Cornet Solo—Old Folks at Home.....
March—The Honey Moon..... Rosoy
Selection—Bohemian Girl..... Wallace
Gavotte—Birth Day..... Bogetti
Finale—Robin Hood..... De Koven
Galop—Queen Victoria..... Farmer
"God Save the Queen." Hawaii Poniol.

Rankers Want Eckels Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—There
is a quiet effort on foot to induce Pres-
ident McKinley to appoint Charles Daws
of Evanston, Ill., to some office, and

when the present term of Comptroller
Eckels shall have expired to reappoint
him, instead of making a change. This
effort is fostered by prominent bank-
ers in the country. It is understood
that Secretary Gage is favorably in-
clined.

NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY.
Report Submitted to Senate Show-
ing Its Cost.

The Washington Star says that Mr.
Bernard Green, superintendent of the
new Congressional Library, has sub-
mitted to the Senate a report upon the
construction of the building. The re-
port says:

"In conformity with the law of Oc-
tober 2, 1888, under which the work
has been conducted, a report of pro-
ceedings has been rendered to Con-
gress at the commencement of each
session. In the last of these reports
it was stated that the building was ex-
pected to be essentially completed by
the end of February, 1897, and that a
supplementary report would be made,
containing a detailed statement of the
cost of the structure.

"The building having reached prac-
tical completion, as anticipated, Con-
gress, by act approved February 13,
1887, directed that my duties as con-
structing officer should terminate on
March 4, 1887, and that I should then
assume the custody, care and main-
tenance of the building and grounds and
superintend the completion of such
contracts pertaining to the construc-
tion as might remain unfinished on
that date, the total cost thereof not to
exceed the respective sums stated
therein. The 11 several contracts com-
ing under this provision on March 4,
1887, related mainly to works of art
and aggregated \$84,117.63."

The report details these contracts
and then continues:
"The cost of the building, excluding
the preliminary expenditures by Con-
gress while considering the subject
prior to the first act authorizing actual
construction, dated April 15, 1886, and
excluding the cost of the site, amount-
ing to \$355,000, but including the above
mentioned unfinished contracts, is \$6,
082,124.54."

Librarian Spofford said today that
he had moved about 100,000 volumes
into the new building, being duplicates
and books not required in the regular
business of the library. He said the
work of moving the main body of the
library will not be undertaken while
Congress remains in session. It will
be necessary to close the library for a
period while the removal is going on,
and Mr. Spofford thinks this should
not be done while Congress is in ses-
sion.

Mr. Spofford said further that the
appropriations for doing this work will
not be available until July next, and
with the small force now at hand, no
progress in this direction could be
made.

AUSTRALASIA IS GROWING.

There Are Now Nearly Five Mil-
lions in the Group.

The population statistics of Australa-
sia for 1896 are given by the Sydney
Herald as follows:

Although the colonies have not in-
creased so rapidly since 1891 as they
did in the preceding decade, the growth
of population has nevertheless been
very considerable. Since the census of
1891 the addition has been 313,
000, or 13.5 per cent, and last year's
increase was \$4,800, or 2 per cent.
However unfavorable the figures may
contrast with those of earlier times in
the history of the continent, the pro-
portion continues large in comparison
with any increase in the United King-
dom or other countries of Europe,
where an advance of 1 per cent, is a
full rate. The movement of population
outwards from them, while it is in-
wards into Australasia, no doubt ac-
counts for much of the difference. But
some portion of it is due to the more
prosperous conditions of Australasia.

Of the increase 165,400 is credited to
New South Wales and 34,400 to Victo-
ria, the greater growth in the older
colony having raised it from the sec-
ond to the premier position in the
Australasian group. Western Australa-
sia with an addition of 88,000, New
Zealand with one of 87,000 and Queens-
land with an increase of 78,000, are
the colonies which have made more
than the average rate of progress,
while Tasmania and South Australia
have scarcely equalled it, though still
showing much more vitality than Vic-
toria. The signs of the times indicate
a more rapid growth of population,
and it will not be matter for surprise
if, when the next census comes to be
taken in the first year of the twentieth
century, the number of inhabitants in
Australasia, now estimated at 4,323,000,
will have reached nearly five millions.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Some Features of the Federal
Constitution.

The Federal Convention in Australia
has been sitting some weeks and the
work on the new constitution is pro-
gressing rapidly. The present plan in-
cludes an executive to be called Gov-
ernor General and appointed by the
Queen. Each colony is to retain the
power of administering local affairs
and enacting local laws. There is to
be a Federal Parliament, composed of
a Senate and House of Representatives,
and all control over the tariff taxes
and over military and naval affairs is
to be vested in this Parliament. Trade
among the several colonies is to be
as free as among the several States of
the American Union; but the feder-
ation will be at liberty to impose what
tariff it pleases upon imports.

The Mackay Standard speaks of the
work of the convention and the con-
stitution as follows:
Out of 130 clauses in the bill of 1891,
only fifteen are likely to be amended

in any vital way. These are three
clauses dealing with the constitution
of the Senate, which will be recast; al-
so two regarding the constitution of the
House of Representatives, one about
the allowance to members, two deal-
ing with money bills and the powers
of the Senate, and regarding the con-
trol of the railways, three touching fi-
nancial arrangements, the debts of the
colonies, and the distribution of the
Federal surplus, and two relating to
equality of trade, and dealing with
amendments of the constitution. There
is a possibility that judiciary clauses,
embodying a modified form of referen-
dum, in order to solve possible dead-
locks, may be added to the bill. Fed-
eration will be under the Crown, and the
Governor-General will not be elective.
There is a majority of about two to
one in favor of equal representation of
the States in the Senate, but in return
for this concession by the four larger
States, it is urged by some that it will
be necessary for the smaller States to
agree to the powers of the Senate be-
ing materially curtailed in regard to
money bills.

The feeling of the delegates is de-
cidedly in favor of the responsible
government. The provisions of the bill
of 1891 to elect Senators by the House
of Representatives is now hardly spoken
of, the experience of the leading col-
onies in the election of the members of
the present convention having been so
satisfactory as to give prestige to the
system of each colony electing its Sen-
ators direct as one electorate. It is
probable also that the basis of election
to both Houses of the Federal Parlia-
ment will be one-man-one-vote. The
provisions of the draft bill of 1891 will
be closely adhered to in regard to the
powers of the Senate to deal with
money bills. Laws relating to the dis-
posal of any part of the public revenue,
or amending any tax or impost, will
have to be originated in the House of
Representatives; and, supposing that
responsible government is provided for
(and this appears to be a foregone
conclusion), the Senate will necessari-
ly be deprived of the power of interfer-
ing with appropriation bills. The seat
of the Federal Government is certain
to be left to the decision of the Federal
Parliament.

ABBOTT SUSTAINED.

His Church Apparently Agrees
With Him.

NEW YORK April 1.—Whatever
outsiders may think of Dr. Abbott's
attitude toward the Scriptures, Ply-
mouth Church is with him, apparently,
and supports him in his views. The
weekly prayer meeting last night was
largely devoted to making this fact
evident. The topic under discussion
was "The Old Bible Under New Light."
What it has been to me." A number
of the prominent men of the congrega-
tion took occasion to express their
views.

Thomas G. Shearman, who leads the
Bible class, said: "The Bible has be-
come more comprehensible, more reli-
gious as I have proceeded along the
steps leading to unorthodoxy under
the inspiration of the new light. As a
Sunday school teacher, with a class
of young men, I have learned by ex-
perience the difficulty of presenting Bi-
ble truths to young minds, when these
truths were shrouded by false ideas of
orthodoxy."

Dr. Rossett W. Raymond, who, as
Dr. Poindexter, had gone as far as
he had in interpreting the Bible 25 years
ago, showed that he had seen no rea-
son to retreat from his old position.

DOROTHY DREW VISITS VICTORIA.

Gladstone's Granddaughter Honored
by the Queen.

LONDON, May 8.—The Queen did
a graceful thing on Thursday and de-
lighted Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone by
summoning their granddaughter, Dor-
othy Drew, to Windsor Castle. Her
majesty was anxious to see the child
which figured so prominently in Mr.
Gladstone's domestic life. Dorothy
left Hawarden on Wednesday, accom-
panied by her mother, and from Lon-
don to Windsor, traveled with the
Princess Louise. On arriving at Wind-
sor they were met by William H. P.
Carrington, one of the equerries in or-
dinary, with a royal carriage, to take
them to the castle. After luncheon
with the Queen Miss Drew returned to
town.

School Children's Concert.

The event for Thursday evening,
May 27th, is the school children's con-
cert in Y. M. C. A. hall, under the di-
rection of Mrs. Tucker, who has suc-
ceeded in getting into the voices of
her pupils a quality of sweetness which
sounds to splendid advantage. The
children are all apt pupils of music,
and sing with such spontaneity and
so correctly as to make the hearing of
them an entertainment very much to
be desired. Aside from the singing of
the children, there will be a cornet so-
lo by Charles Kreuter; two songs in
English by Miss Ward and another in
Hawaiian by the same lady, with the
chorus by the children; a piano solo,
"Sonata Pathétique," Beethoven, by
Miss Elsie Wilcox; another, "Fan-
tasia," Chopin, by Miss Grace Drake;
choruses from the Royal, Port Street
and Chinese Girls' Schools, besides
other attractive numbers.

On the Philadelphia.

On Saturday, June 5th, from 2 to 5
p. m. the U. S. S. Philadelphia will be
thrown open to the public and the ac-
tive Hawaiian people in particular.
The ship's boats will carry the people
to and from the Philadelphia free of
charge. The band will play during the
afternoon, and a fine time is promised
all who care to take advantage of the
opportunity.

G. A. R. SERVICES

Eloquent Sermon by Rev. J. M. Monroe.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH CROWDED

Grand Army Men and Sons of Veterans.

Appropriate Music By Prof. Cooke. Church Beautifully Decorated.

The members of G. W. De Long Post, G. A. R. and Camp G. C. Wilkie, S. of V. were treated to an eloquent sermon last night by Rev. James M. Monroe in the Christian Church, Alakea street. Besides these war veterans, Admiral Beardslee and members of his staff were present with the congregation.

The church was beautifully draped at the back with large American flags. The pulpit was also covered with flags and lying across was a large bunch of calla lilies. Standing in front of the pulpit stood two stands of arms, stacked, an old saber hanging from one and a drum suspended from a gun across the stands.

The music was appropriate to the occasion, and especially arranged by Professor Cooke, one number, "The Sleep Unknown," being written by the professor for this occasion, the theme being founded on an event during the late war, in which he took part. The choir was large last night, and the old soldiers joined with a will in singing the old songs. Mr. Monroe said in part:

"This day shall be unto you for a Memorial. And ye shall keep it . . . throughout your generations. And it shall come to pass when your children shall say unto you: 'What mean ye by this service?' That ye shall tell them the meaning."—Exodus, 12:14-26.

"This institution of the Passover Festival was the beginning of memorial days. It was speedily followed by the institution of the Jewish Sabbath and the Passover, the former being a weekly memorial day and the latter an annual.

"At the setting up of the Cross, all of these national Jewish memorial days were abolished and the Lord's Day became the memorial of a risen Lord, the one memorial day of universal humanity. Tomorrow we shall all join heartily with our English friends in celebrating this day, the birthday of their good and great Queen. All Christians are the recipients of the blessings flowing from her long and beneficent reign.

"Moses instituted the Passover as the natal day of the Hebrew people. It was to them what the Fourth of July is to the United States and the Hawaiian Republic.

"As the Fourth of July is the memorial of the birth of the American Republic, so the 30th of May is the memorial anniversary of the regeneration of the Republic. Wherever there is a G. A. R. post, Memorial Day will be observed. And the preceding Lord's Day is being observed as we are now observing this.

"Here, mid-ocean, we shout back to our Fatherland the battle hymn of the Republic. Let this glad wave of jubilee, mingled with the murmur of the Pacific, be echoed at the Golden Gate, and be re-echoed from mountain peak to mountain peak, until it shall coalesce with the great tide of song that rolls up from 10,000 cities and villages in our native land:

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died;
Land of the pilgrim's pride;
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

never sounded so sweetly to us at home as now, separated by time and space from the land we love so well. By doing honor to our home Republic on this memorial occasion, we would reflect no discredit to the Hawaiian Republic, the gem of the ocean, but quite the reverse. As we love the Mother Republic, so we love her child. In no remote future, we trust, Hawaii will be added as the 46th star of the galaxy of the 'Star Spangled Banner.' Then we shall send our beloved President of the Hawaiian Republic to be our Senator at Washington.

"Comrades, the words of the Hebrew Lawgiver, as given in the text, 'This day shall be unto you for a memorial,' are so fitting as to seem almost to have been written for our own Memorial Day. And may we not feel that these other words, 'And ye shall observe it throughout your generations,' may prove to be prophetic of the perpetuity of our Memorial Day.

"When all the veterans shall have answered the last call and have been mustered out, then these Sons of Veterans will perpetuate the day and bequeath it as a glorious heritage to their posterity, from generation to generation, until we shall respond to the reveille in the morning of the resurrection.

"With the passing years the memory of the veterans will become more precious and their dust more sacred to those for whom we saved the Republic.

"Moses states the meaning of all memorial days in these words of the text: 'When your children shall say unto you, 'What mean ye by this service?' Ye shall declare it unto them.' Memorial services are to explain unto our children the meaning of Memorial Day, and thus prepare them for its imposing services.

"That day is to honor our comrades who fell at our side in camp, on the march, in the hospital, and on the battle-field. We revere their memory. We

would rescue their names from oblivion, cherish their valor, recount their deeds, perpetuate their fame, decorate their tombs, protect their widows and orphans and guard their sacred dust.

"On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo.
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.

"With the dawn of Decoration Day,
From city and village, from hillside and valley,
Will be seen the young, the old
And little children bearing the rarest flowers
That tender hands and loving hearts
can gather, to strew them upon
the soldier's grave.

"Floral offerings, banners, anchors,
swastikas, crosses and crowns, the loving tribute of a grateful people will be brought into requisition. Wives and children of those sleeping heroes will be there to venerate the memory of their loved ones.

"And the surviving, war-scarred veteran, some bowed down with disease or wounds, will be there. Hands that never trembled amid the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry will tremble with emotion as they lay their loving tribute upon a comrade's grave. Cheeks that never blanched as they faced that gleaming, advancing line of bayonets will turn pale on Decoration Day.

"A grateful, loyal public, will be there; whose bosoms pulsate with patriotism, will be there to do homage to those whose lives were the sacrifice that purchased the liberty they enjoy.

"But for those lives yonder flag would not float so proudly in our harbor, those stars would not be in that galaxy. The Union would have been dismembered and the clank of the bondsman's chain would still be heard.

"What mean we by this service? We mean that but for those graves, and for the living veterans, liberty would have perished from off the earth, free government would have been a demonstrated failure, there would have been no American Republic and no Hawaiian Republic. But there would have been the nation black. Human lives would have been held as property; sons would have been sold into slavery; husbands and wives, parents and children would have been torn asunder; the lash of the slave-driver would still have caused the blood to flow from the back of the slave, and freemen would have been turned into bloodhounds, by the law, to drag back to the master the bondsman, who, fixing his eye on the north star, had struck for liberty.

"Tell to our children the meaning of the Memorial Day? Yes; we will tell how these men, in youth, left home and the wife of their youth and their children and all, and bared their breasts to the foe, standing as a living wall in the defense of 'Old Glory.'

"We will tell how liberty, peace, the Union, the flag, the prosperity of the Great Republic were purchased at the price of 600,000 such lives, and as many more who returned wounded, and still as many more with broken constitutions, to drag out a decrepit life.

"But on that day there will be many graves of soldiers undecorated. Ah, comrades, we recall how our ranks were decimated by the march, the fever and the battle. Where are those graves? Along the line of march, on the red field of battle, along the Potomac and the Mississippi. On Decoration Day I shall think of those who fell at my side in front of Vicksburg, and those who died of wounds at my side on the hospital boat on the way to hospital at St. Louis, whom they buried by the light of the noon on the banks of the 'Father of Waters.' Who shall decorate their graves? No wife will be there; no sister, no sweetheart to strew those graves with flowers and tears.

"And the missing. Where are their graves? Ah, that word, 'Missing,' how much it meant to us after the battle, when we found them not in the list of the dead or wounded. How much it meant to those at home. I have seen a mother, a wife, a sweet heart, as the daily paper revealed the name of their loved one among the 'missing' after the battle. I have seen the light go out of that eye, that home, that heart. I have seen them waiting days, weeks, months, years for tidings from their missing one, but no tidings came. But gray hairs came and furrows of grief came into the cheek and forehead. At last, they knew that their missing one had starved in some prison pen, or had fallen from loss of blood in some thicket in the wilderness and that no more should they meet them until the Resurrection Day.

"And the unknown dead. Some soldier's grave, but whose? We are grateful to Professor Cook for his contribution to this occasion, 'He Sleeps Unknown.' The siege of Petersburg lasted many weeks. Daily there were sharpshooters and cannonading. It was almost certain death for any, of either side, to be out of the trenches. A hand raised above the fortifications would bring a shower of balls from the sharpshooters. A soldier from another part of the line was shot near Professor Cook. His regiment and name could not be learned. They buried him and put on the head-board the sad word, 'Unknown.' In the trenches, during the siege, Professor Cook composed the words, and later, the music you have heard him sing tonight.

"While we do honor to our heroic dead, who shall chronicle the noble deeds of 'the women at home?' But for their patriotism, and sacrifices, their prayers and tears, the victory could not have been won. Mother, wife, sister, sweetheart said to their loved ones: 'Go and defend the flag. And amid dark days of defeats, wounds, disease, words of cheer and hope and love came from the hearthstone. While the soldiers beat down the foes in front, these 'home guards' beat down the cowardly foes at home in the rear.

"I should like to see their graves decorated, too. Comrades, some things were everlastingly settled by the war. All Europe had said: 'Free government is an experiment. The Union will be dissolved the first strain that is put upon it.' When the rebellion commenced they said: 'We told you so; free government is at an end. A republic cannot stand.' Never more will

the possibility or the perpetuity of free institutions be questioned.

"Unlike Europe, America needs no standing army. Five million citizens were turned into soldiers, considering both sides. They came from the farm, the shop, the factory, the store, the bar and the pulpit, and immediately went to the front. When the war was over these soldiers returned to the farm, the shop and the store, and settled back into their former avocations as if nothing had happened.

"Since then our population has doubled, and upon emergency, such as foreign invasion, 10,000,000 soldiers could be rallied from the freemen of the Republic for its defense. And slavery, the real cause of the war, is forever abolished. Reconciliation has been established. Henceforth there will be no North, no South, no East, no West. Section lines are forever blotted out. We will forget Mason and Dixon's line. We are under one flag and love it.

"Soldiers we stood together in the Army of the Republic, under the Stars and Stripes. Let us also be Christian soldiers in the Army of the Lord, under one banner of the captain of our salvation. Let us fight the Lord's battles until he shall call us from conflict to victory. Comrades, we have marched and fought under the folds of 'Old Glory.' It has waved over us amid the smoke of battle. It has been pierced by minnie balls and shells and torn to shreds by the dread havoc of war, but it never trailed in the dust. I have seen the old battle-flag of our regiment brought out at reunions. It was torn, pierced and stained, but the veterans threw their arms about it and wept, as children, 'Old Glory' proudly waves over every sea and in every harbor.

"God bless our native land,
Firm may she ever stand
Through storm and night;
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do thou our country save
By thy great might."

REASONS GIVEN.

Why Executive Gave Opinion On Schedule E.

The doubt in the minds of some people in Honolulu as to the authority of the Executive to set aside a law passed by the Legislature has been cleared away. The law has not been swept aside—only a different construction has been put upon it by the Government. "In the United States the Attorney General is asked almost every day," said Minister Cooper, "whether laws are to be construed this way or that. In the case of Schedule E the merchants held a meeting, after the 'Tax Assessor' had sent around the return blanks, to consult on the advisability of returning the answers to the first three questions in the Schedule E, namely: The gross receipts, total actual expenses and amount of net profits for the year 1897.

"A committee was appointed to wait upon the Executive, and ask an opinion. The main question involved was whether a business made up of several items, of which real estate was one, should be taken as a basis for fixing the value of the business. The Executive did not consider that it did, and does not believe that the law was intended to cover legitimate mercantile men. The Executive does not consider that John Smith's store building, in which he sells ribbons, nails and shoes, has any connection with the profits derived from the sale of the stock.

"The law as it reads, applies to corporations; they have for years answered on their returns the questions objected to by private individuals. The ruling just made does not affect the plantations or steamship companies. The plantation returns have all been made and the Supreme Court has decided the question of the steamship companies.

President Dole said: "The revenue of the Government would not be affected by the ruling of the Executive. The law was made chiefly to cover plantations, because it invariably happened in years gone by that something was overlooked in arranging the schedule for plantations. To avoid this the expenses, receipts and profits of a company were included with the real estate and plant of a corporation, so that the value of the property might be correctly arrived at. It is true that brains are not taxable property, and the fact that one manager may get 9 per cent profit out of a \$100,000 business and another manager run it at a loss is taken into consideration. The difficulty has been to frame a schedule which will include everything taxable. With an individual his inventory shows pretty well the value of his taxable property, and the Executive is willing to put that interpretation on the law of Schedule E because it believes the other property is taxable in another way."

AMUSEMENT CO.

Offer From Celebrated Alcazar Theatre Company.

By the last steamer an answer was received from the manager of the Alcazar Theatre Company, accepting the offer of the Hawaiian Amusement Company to come here for a season of three weeks. The manager asks that a contract, signed by Mr. Scott, be sent him for signature, and his company will leave by first opportunity for Honolulu.

This news would be considered satisfactory, but for the fact that a contract or proposition has already been sent to Mr. Goodwin for his acceptance or refusal. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the amusement company was held yesterday, and it was decided to have one of the committee, who intends going to San Francisco on June 2, see Mr. Goodwin and get a decided answer from him. If he decides not to visit Honolulu with his company, then a contract will be signed with the Alcazar company, which is said to be quite as good as the average "best" company in the States. George Osborne, one of the company, has a reputation from Maine to California as the best character artist on the American stage. Mrs. Bates, the mother of Blanche Bates, is a favorite

with Honolulu people, having been here twice a few years ago, when she played excellent engagements, under the management of W. R. Daily.

Should this company come, it will be here by the Australia June 23d, and open at the Opera House two days later.

The repertoire of plays include some of the best known and most popular royalty plays now being produced in the United States.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly, and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain, and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she has used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND HONOLULU.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store. 110 HOTEL STREET.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nouanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,

FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

212 KING ST. TEL. 119.

Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

AGENTS

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock—the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately finished.



ished. Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75
Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50
Chemise, 35 cents to \$1.75

DRESS We are retailers exclusively and the largest dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times, not the goods; They're worth double.

5 yards for \$1
7 yards for \$1
Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LOCATION NAMED

Memorial to Chas. L. Carter in
Palace Square.

WILL BE HANDSOME FOUNTAIN

Permission Granted By
Cabinet Yesterday.

Ornament to the Square—Will Cost
\$1,500—Paid By Sub-
scription.

The Citizens' Guard have at last
taken steps to perpetuate the memory
of the late Charles L. Carter. The
monument fund was started a long
time ago, but no plans were adopted
as to the disposition of the fund,



THE LATE C. L. CARTER.

which amounted to \$1,500. It was
scarcely sufficient for a marble statue
and even if it had been the monu-
ment would probably have been placed
in Nuuanu Cemetery, where it would
have been seen only on occasions
when a funeral procession passed into
the grounds.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a
committee of the Citizens' Guard, com-
posed of Messrs. F. J. Lowrey, chair-
man; W. H. Hoogs, Theo. P. Lansing,
F. Weirick and George P. Castle, met
the Cabinet by appointment and fre-
ely discussed the proposition. The
committee, representing the entire
body of Citizens' Guard, was anxious
that the memorial be placed in a po-
sition, not only where it would be
seen, but where it would be an orna-
ment to the city. The sum at hand is
limited, and it is the wish of the con-
tributors to make as good a show as
possible.

A proposition was made to have the
memorial take the form of a fountain
of heroic size and beautiful design,
to be erected in the triangle forming Pal-
ace Square. At present this spot is
marred by the presence of the Chinese
shacks on the corner. The fountain,
as proposed, would materially add to
the other beauties of the locality and
take the eye from the shanties.

The plan met with the ready ap-
proval of President Dole, and permis-
sion was at once granted. The mem-
bers of the Cabinet acquiesced, and
the committee will invite designs from
local artists, and when a decision is
made, it will be sent to the manufac-
turers in the States to be executed.
Just how long it will take to complete
the work is not known, but it is sure
to be ready for the Decoration Day
services next year. The space to be
occupied by the fountain will probably
be circular in form, and 20 feet in di-
ameter. A curbing of native stone will
surround this and enclose a grassy
ward. The fountain will be massive,
made of iron, and of a most attractive
design. The reference to Mr. Carter
will be on a handsome bronze plate,
bearing an inscription in bold letters.

The guardsmen are particularly hap-
py over the result, as many inquiries
have been made of late regarding the
disposition of the money, and the com-
mittee is to be congratulated on the re-
sult of the efforts to locate the me-
morial.

RAINS ON KAUAI.

News Notes From Garden Isle.
Sugar Shipments.

KEALIA, Kauai, May 22.—Bountiful
rains have blessed this section at fre-
quent intervals during the past 10
days, and nature has responded by tak-
ing on her beautiful emerald hue. The
rains do not seem to affect the irre-
pressible city drummers and collectors
who are aboard in the land, one of
whom, Mr. von Ham, met with what
might have proved a very serious ac-
cident on the road.

Government Physician Dr. H. P.
Hugens, of Kealia, is serious ill, hav-
ing been confined to his bed for the
past two weeks. The report got abroad
that he was suffering with appendic-
itis; his condition became so alarming
that a consultation of physicians was
called Thursday last. Drs. Watt, from
Lihue; Smith, from Koloa, and Camp-
bell, from Waimea, responding promp-
ly; but what conclusion they arrived
at, your correspondent has been un-
able to learn. The invalid doctor is re-
ported as much better this morning.

Inspector General Townsend favored
the Kapaa pedagogue with a visit Thurs-
day, remaining over night at Kealia,
and journeying northward the follow-
ing morning. He expects to return to
Honolulu by the James Makee, leaving
Kapaa Tuesday, the 25th inst.

E. R. Hendry's genial countenance

was seen at Kealia Friday. Mr. Hen-
dry came up on the steamer Makee.
Mrs. R. C. Spalding is expected back
from Japan, per S. S. Peru, of the 23d.
Shipments from Kapaa during the
past week were: On the 18th, per
James Makee, 2,550 bags M. S. Co.'s
sugar; 21st, per James Makee, 2,512
bags M. S. Co.'s sugar; total, 5,112
bags. Stock on hand, 2,099 bags; 120
bags of rice went down from Lan Kee.
The weather is clear and cool; wind,
regular northeast trades, with occa-
sional rain squalls.

ARE TURNED DOWN

Government Was Denied
An Appropriation.

Quarantine Expenses Cannot Be
Paid—Council of State
Declines.

The members of the Council of State
were called together yesterday to con-
sider a request of the Executive for
an appropriation for \$5,848.48, to cover
the expenses of the recent quaran-
tine of the S. S. Kinal Maru and her
passengers. According to the law,
this indebtedness must be borne by
the owners of the steamship, but as
the Kinal Maru, her agents, or the
immigration companies, to whom
were consigned the passengers had no
money, it was impossible to collect it.
Nor could the master of the steamer
secure any one as bondsmen, and, rather
than keep the steamer here for an
indefinite period, a bottomry bond, un-
endorsed, was taken.

There has not been time enough to
get a return from Japan since the ves-
sel's departure, and the guards and
persons who furnished supplies are
clamoring for their money. The ap-
propriation asked for is to satisfy the
demands of these people. If the bond
is raised, the money asked for would
go back into the Treasury as a realiza-
tion; if not, it would be charged to
experience. Sifted down, the Govern-
ment asks for money with which to
assume the obligations of a foreign
steamship company, though the Govern-
ment stands responsible to the men
for the debt incurred.

There were present at the meeting
yesterday: President Dole, Ministers
Cooper and Smith, and Messrs. Robert-
son, Robinson, Kennedy, Kane, Men-
donce, Naone, Jones, Wilder and G. W.
Smith, secretary. On behalf of the
Government, it was stated that the ap-
propriation for quarantine purposes
for the biennial period ending Decem-
ber 31, 1897, was \$10,000, but that only
\$2,124.23 of this amount was unex-
pended. Under extraordinary circum-
stances, or in cases of great emergency
the Council had the power to make
appropriations.

The president of the Board of
Health submitted a resolution, asking
that an appropriation be made to cover
the expense. The matter had been con-
sidered by the Executive in the morn-
ing, and it was thought advisable to
ask for the money. A statement in de-
tail as to how the money had been ex-
pended was submitted by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Wilder wanted to know whether
the appropriation was asked for on
account of a pestilence or an emer-
gency.

Mr. Smith said he thought on the
plea of pestilence, as one had been
threatened, and the engaging of extra
guards was deemed necessary to pre-
vent the disease extending.

In reply to a question by Mr. Wilder
as to whether the money would not
have been spent if the smallpox had
not broken out, Mr. Smith said:

"The expense would not have been
so great. Steps have been taken to
collect the amount of the bond from
the steamship company."

Mr. Robertson did not believe half
a dozen cases of varioloid could be called
a pestilence, and questioned the au-
thority of the Council, under the cir-
cumstances, to appropriate the money.

Mr. Smith thought it was short-
sighted not to do so. It had been sug-
gested that it would be better to use
the balance of the appropriation to the
credit of the Board, but there was
an objection to this. Before the money
could be recovered from the owners of
the Kinal Maru another and similar
case might arise, and it would be im-
possible to secure guards. The Govern-
ment owed the money, and it should
be paid.

Mr. Kennedy did not believe the
Constitution permitted the Council to
appropriate the money under the cir-
cumstances connected with this case.
If the bottomry bond was good for the
money, it would be well enough to
wait. If not, it should not have been
taken.

P. C. Jones said, as a councillor, he
could not vote for the appropriation,
but he wanted to commend the Board
of Health for its prompt and effective
action in stopping the spread of the
disease. As a private citizen, he would
assist in furnishing the Government
with the amount asked for; he would
be one of six men to loan the money,
without interest, and would wait until
the Legislature met to reimburse him.

Minister Cooper said a thought oc-
curred to him that it was the manner,
rather than the result, that was ob-
jected to. If the steamer had been on
route, and left the passengers here and
passed on, and then the disease had
broken out, the Government could not
say to the guards and those who had
furnished supplies, that they must wait
until the steamer returned before they
could receive the amount due. It was
true enough, the men had been under
no expense for their board; it was also
true, they had not been paid for their
services. In the cases of the Shinshu
Maru and the Sakura Maru, the in-
debtedness was promptly paid by the
agents or captains, but in this case other
arrangements had to be made, and

it did not seem proper that the Gov-
ernment did not promptly meet its ob-
ligations.

Minister Smith related portions of
his experience while in Japan, look-
ing to the matter of epidemics, and
what is being done by the Government
to prevent its spread to these Islands.
He also stated that the United States
had sent a man to Japan with Dr. Day
to look still further into it. This debt
had been incurred and the appropria-
tion was a matter of great public ne-
cessity, according to law.

Mr. Jones said he couldn't see it.
As there seemed no possibility of get-
ting the appropriation bill passed, the
President said a motion to adjourn was
in order. Carried unanimously.

Medical Association.

A meeting of the Executive Com-
mittee of the Medical Association was
held Saturday evening for the purpose
of deciding on matters in connection
with regular annual meeting of that or-
ganization to be held in the Y. M. C. A.
building, May 25th, 26th and 27th.

Invitations were sent out to the va-
rious drug companies of the city, re-
questing that they contribute drugs
and medical instruments temporarily
toward the formation of a show for
the advantage of the medical men, to
be given in the Y. M. C. A. during the
meeting of the Medical Association.

It was decided that notices be sent
to the various physicians of the city,
whether members of the association or
not, and to the medical officers of all
men-of-war in port, by way of in-
vitation, to be present at the annual
meeting.

Invitations have been received by
the association from the physicians in
charge of the various medical institu-
tions of the city to visit those places
in a body during the annual meeting.
The meetings are to be held on the

dates above mentioned in two of the
back rooms on the upper floor of the
Y. M. C. A.
Other routine business was trans-
acted and the meeting adjourned.

CO. B. NOTES.

Now a Rush for Places in the
Ranks.

At nearly every meeting of Co. B.
N. G. H., applications for membership
are being handed in so that it will not
be long if the good work continues,
before the requisite number of men
will be obtained. The present mem-
bers are doing all in their power to
increase the numbers and certainly
their work in the interests of the com-
pany is being crowned with success.

It has been proposed that upon the
first Tuesday of each month, the regu-
lar meeting night, a special feature
in the way of entertainment be pro-
vided for the boys. A committee has
been appointed to look into the matter
and report at the next meeting. The
first of the series of entertainments
will probably be a euchre party with a
suitable first and booby prize. The
second will probably be an informal
dance and the third an evening of
music and flow of wit. All sorts of
good times will be arranged for the
boys.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the
following in regard to an old resident
of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for
many years in the employ of the L.
N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have
used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or
longer—am never without it in my
family. I consider it the best remedy
of the kind manufactured. I take pleas-
ure in recommending it.' It is a spe-
cific for all bowel disorders. For sale
by all druggists and dealers. Benson,
Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

Decoration Day Is Coming,

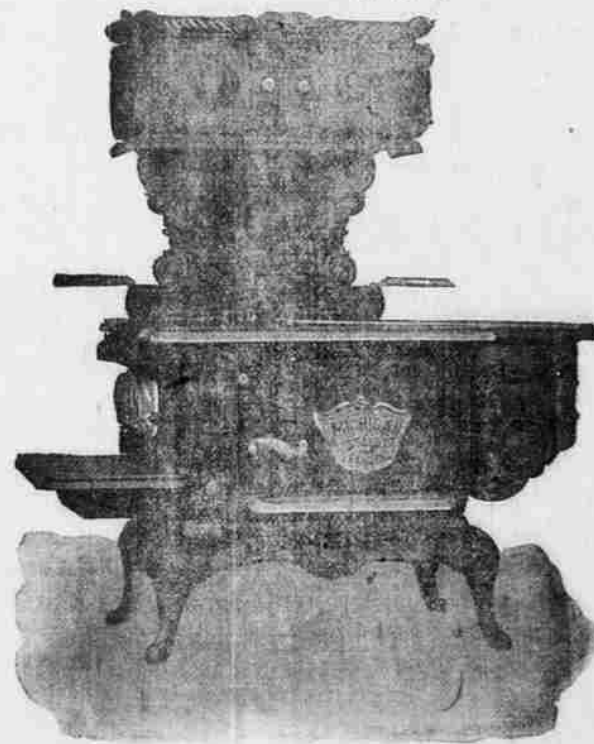
And every one who has a lot in the cemetery wants it to look
neat and pretty. To keep your flowers fresh and to have them show
to best advantage you should have one of the **Flower
Holders** we sell. They hold a lot of flowers in water
and are so cheap that you can afford as many as you need.

E. O. HALL & SON.



We take pride in
showing our fine line
of Ranges and Cook
Stoves.

Every Range or Stove Warranted



Superior to ALL Other Makes

They are the World's
BEST. Call and
satisfy your-
selves....



Household Supply Department!



Vapo-Cresolene
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation,
gives the safest and most effective means of treat-
ing the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in
Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its anti-
septic virtues render it invaluable in contagious
diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Des-
criptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by
druggists.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 337 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely
from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia salts.
No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed anal-
ysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and of excellent me-
chanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.
The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use
is so well known that it needs no explanation.
The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Write for Samples
And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants
and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over
the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, **L. B. KERR**
Honolulu.

Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the
requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors.
We also have

**Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil
Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.**

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter).
As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped
scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale
THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO.
Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

**La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
La Africana,
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.**

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1897.

WHITE LABOR AND THE TREATY.

The "Asiatic labor on Hawaiian sugar plantations" is one of the nightmares now being ridden to death by the band of Americans now lending their efforts to secure the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We do not forget the labor policy of Hawaii has been decidedly lame and short sighted in the past; too many of the leaders here have governed their action according to the theory "We're liable to be brought to account some day, but we might as well make the best of it while we may." It is useless to hide mistakes when they are self evident.

At the same time the people of the United States should not be allowed to run away with the idea that the national labor policy here has always received unanimous sanction. For years past men have argued, with apparently indifferent success, in favor of a larger importation of white laborers. Their pathway has not always been strewn with bouquets, but as right principles are bound to win in the long run, the arguments have been continually pushed to the front and practically demonstrations occasionally secured. Large bodies move slowly and progressive movements do not develop the full bloom of altruistic results in a day. The advocates of white labor have faced many difficulties. Some have been overcome, others have not.

The fact remains however, that at the present day the majority of the plantation owners are prepared to make more radical moves than ever before. They see the necessity for checking the tendencies resulting from the old system and are prepared to act. Contract labor, once considered an absolute necessity will soon be a thing of the past. The demand for Asiatic will follow along the same lines—provided our foreign commercial relations are not disturbed by arbitrary action on the part of the United States.

Our friends in the United States must recognize that when business relations of twenty years standing are upset on short notice progress stops, for a time at least. There is not time for experiments when industrial and commercial conditions receive the severe shaking up that would follow the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. When a building is shaken by an earthquake the builders have to devote their attention to reconstruction. Finishing touches must be postponed and possibly abandoned. Just so the abrogation of the Treaty will knock the efforts of the white labor advocates into a cocked hat at a time when they are about to achieve a fair degree of success and accomplish much to uplift the citizenship of Hawaii as viewed from an American standpoint.

Whether Hawaii is controlled by the Orient or the Occident now rests with the United States Senate. Abrogation of the Treaty will assist the former. The continuation of present relations will enable the planters to continue the work for higher development, secure European or American labor and thereby raise the standard of citizenship, as found in the cane fields, to a point that will satisfy the most radical American labor advocate.

Some one may say "The planters took no action favorable to white labor until their sugar market was threatened." We deny this assertion. Movements tending to revolutionize the whole labor system of a country are not gotten up in a day or a month or a year. The present movement is the result

of a steady process of education that comes from experience. But suppose the assertion is true? What of it? The fact remains that what little has been gained for white labor will be knocked in the head by adverse legislation on the part of the United States. Abrogation of the Treaty may or may not send Hawaiian industry to the bowwows, but it certainly will sound the death knell, for several years at least, for white labor; it will be direct assistance for the Asiatic. It will be well for the people of the United States to remember that the decision for or against the Reciprocity involves not alone dollars and cents, but what is far more important, a question of citizenship.

DISGRUNTLED MINISTERS.

Of all religious pessimists the man who advocates the organization of a society for decreasing the ministry, now appears in the front rank. A gentleman has written to the New York Evening Post over the signature "Clergyman," to announce that as one of the clergy of the United States he feels called upon to discourage young men from entering the ministry. He seems to speak from the ear and has attracted not a little attention. His statements are indeed startling to the people into whose minds has been instilled the idea that if there is one profession on earth never sought for hope of financial gain and social standing it is the ministry.

This new authority states the supply of ministerial candidates is for in advance of the demand, and many who have regular charges are impatient to make a change so that their light may shine more prominently before the admiring gaze of the world. He speaks of the worldly side of the ministry, and the causes that forbid men of strong independent character entering the ministry in the following terms: "The remorseless competition for places; the wire-pulling and pipe-laying merely to get a hearing in a vacant pulpit; the chance of being set aside in the full vigor of maturity; the alarming growth of short-term pastorates; the fact that men of decided ability sometimes wait four years for employment; the reluctant conviction that influence and a 'pull' will do for a man in the ministry precisely what such factors will accomplish in politics—all these considerations are powerful make-weights in turning the attention of high-minded young men to other pursuits. Is it any wonder that out of a class of 275 at Yale—the educational stronghold of New England Congregationalism—only five study theology?"

This sounds like a wail from one who entered the ministry from a business standpoint, and having failed to rise to the salaried heights hoped for, he has decided that a general thinning out is required in order to give him a chance. It is true a society for decreasing the ministry would do good work if it was successful in eliminating the characters who take up church work for what money there is in it and not from a matter of principle. Of all persons on the face of the globe who should not whimper under adversity ministers are the ones. Those who fail to follow out their own teachings might well look for some other work.

WHITE LABOR ARGUMENT.

In the discussion of white labor for Hawaii the conditions in Queensland have often been referred to. That our planters may not run away with the idea that white labor in sugar cane fields is a snare and delusion, we quote the following from an article on "The Industrial Expansion in Queensland" published by the Westminster Review:

"By far the most important branch of the agricultural industry in Queensland is sugar growing.

Since Miss Shaw, the Special Commission of the Times inquired into the sugar industry here, the conditions have very much altered. Her opinion that North Queensland would in the future have a white autocratic planter population, and a black servile race to do the tropical field work, is not supported by recent developments. A large number of the big plantations are broken up into small farms of about eighty acres each, and sold at easy terms to the white farmers.

"Where a few years ago there was a large plantation worked by South Sea Islanders, there are now twenty or thirty comfortable homesteads. And the contention that white European labor could not stand the field work is blown into thin air by the practical experience of thousands of white workers all along the Coast.

"The black labor question is settling itself; it is only a matter of time until the sugar industry can entirely do away with Kanaka labor. The sugar farmers are doing well, and during the financial crisis, when the prospects of most colonies looked black, the prosperity of those engaged in the sugar and mining industries pulled the Colony through. The annual output of sugar is 100,000 tons.

"If the government would only initiate a practical immigration scheme, similar to the Canadian, and set apart some of these runs for the settlement of European farmers, then take a paternal interest in their welfare, giving their good land at a nominal cost and cheap money to make a start, we should soon have a healthy flow of new blood from the old countries. Until we have closer settlement and denser population we cannot feel secure from Asiatic aggression."

QUARANTINE BILLS.

The refusal of the Council of State to appropriate money to pay the expenses of quarantine connected with the Kinai Maru places the Government in a decidedly peculiar position. In speaking of the Government we do not refer solely to the Executive Council. The Council of State shares equal responsibility with the Executive.

When a ship is placed in quarantine and men are employed as guards, and merchants furnish supplies the Government, not the ship, its captain or its agent, is the responsible party to which the employees and merchants must look for payment of whatever bills may be incurred. While the Government may not in legal form assume the liabilities of the ship, the fact still remains that guards and merchants look to the Government and none other as the responsible agent. They have done the work required to protect the public health and must look to the public agents for reimbursement.

The Council of State took the position that the debts of the Kinai Maru quarantine do not come within the meaning of a great public necessity; that a few cases of varioloid could not be called a pestilence. In the eyes of the men who stood guard and furnished supplies the action of the Council of State seems like an assertion: "We recognize the debt, you did good work and you ought to be paid, but the Government did not get the remittance from the steamship company when expected, consequently you will have to wait a while."

In dealing with the question of public necessity, we know of no better argument than to cite the condition of the public mind when it was known that two cases of varioloid had broken out among the passengers of the Kinai Maru. Was there a single person in town who at that time did not regard the placing of a strong guard about the quarantine a matter of great public necessity? Had the guards refused duty and the merchants refused supplies the public necessity would have been more

apparent. But when these men and merchants assumed their duties in good faith, did their work to the satisfaction of the people, we cannot see what is to be gained by agents of the people quibbling over the payment of the bills.

It may be that members of the Council of State do not approve of the methods used by their compatriots in the Executive Council to obtain the necessary funds from the Kinai Maru. That however, is an entirely different matter. Whatever the opinions may be on that score the people to whom the Government is indebted ought not to be made to suffer. The men who take this position, if there are any, would not as members of a solvent private corporation put off their employees at the end of the week with the statement: "John Smith has not paid us the money we expected, and we can't pay you till he does."

As the case now stands we can see no reason why the Council of State should withhold funds from the men who did their duty in protecting the country from a possible smallpox epidemic. After a more complete consideration of the matter we believe the public will support the position taken by the Executive—the bills should be paid.

DIPLOMATIC SHOTS EXCHANGED.

The first exchange of diplomatic documents between Hawaii and Japan regarding the immigration troubles has been completed and the question is no nearer a settlement than it was when the first lot of immigrants was returned.

From all that can be learned of Japan's request, it is couched in very definite language. Hawaii is asked to show why it has not violated the treaty and furthermore is requested to recognize the Japanese right to secure indemnity for the injury suffered. This last claim is perhaps the most significant and comes somewhat in the nature of a demand. If Japan were disposed to assume a questioning attitude, or had the inclination to recognize that Hawaii's action was anything but a serious affront to Japanese national dignity, the request for recognition of the principle of indemnity would have been omitted.

The reply of the Hawaiian officials is terse and to the point, concerning the intention of the Republic. To all intents and purposes, it is simply a reiteration of previous assertions that Hawaii intends to administer immigration laws according to the dictation of legislative enactment; Hawaii recognizes no interpretation of its laws outside that given by the executive and judicial departments of the government. No lengthy explanation is given and no instances cited in which Hawaii has dealt in a similar manner with any other nation with which it has treaty relations. Our officials have evidently taken the letter from the Japanese Foreign Office as a formal request to "back down." The reply asserts that Hawaii will not retract, basing its refusal on the right of a sovereign state to administer its own laws.

It is now apparent that the immigration affair is assuming serious proportions and the end is not in sight. This first move has tested the temper of the contending parties. It discloses the fact that both are on their mettle. We may now expect a request for further information. If the information is not satisfactory to Japan what will happen? That is what the people want to know and is what no one can forecast.

It is not impossible that Japan will interpret the reply of Hawaii as sounding the note of defiance. That is about what it amounts to and the question arises how long the defiant attitude can be held without serious results. The settlement of this proposition rests

principally with the United States. Japan may be depended upon to stand by what it considers the rights of its citizens up to the last notch. The request that a "similar occurrence" shall not happen again is sufficient guarantee of that. If Hawaii and Japan keep up the pace now set it is not impossible that we may have a condition somewhat similar to the Venezuelan affair. It is by no means impossible that Japan will sever diplomatic relations with this country, and the United States as an interested party will be called upon to take a friendly hand in smoothing over the difficulties. The present alignment indicates to say the least that the United States will have to show its hand sooner or later.

The people of this country will stand by the action of the government, although they have no desire for a wrangle with Japan. They have no objection to a reasonable number of Japanese immigrants coming to the country, but they dislike the idea of their coming at the rate of two or three thousand in as many months; they believe the immigration companies stepped beyond the bounds of the law and should be checked; they hope for an amicable settlement of the present affair and a better understanding between the governments on the question of future immigration. If this last cannot be accomplished by the diplomatic agents of Hawaii and Japan, we naturally turn to the United States as a court of last resort. If our plea is not sustained then Japan can force this country to do its pleasure.

It is to be hoped the foreign correspondents will withhold their pens from the production of Japanese scare articles to be spread broadcast throughout the United States. At the present stage of affairs such matter can do nothing but injure the business interests of Hawaii. The country has had enough embroglios of fact without suffering at the hands of the fake artist. The presence of the Naniwa has had a quieting effect, if any was needed, upon the Japanese residents, and the officials of Japan and Hawaii are conducting their business in the proper, quiet, dignified and friendly manner. The people are aware that the two governments are engaged in settling a matter that will have far reaching effects upon the future of the Hawaiian Islands. No one deprecates the seriousness of the situation. It is felt, however, that the question will be decided on its merits and not by bluff or bluster.

Mr. Denby, American Minister to China is again seeking to bring to the attention of Chinese authorities the petition of European ladies against the custom of footbinding. It is to be hoped that these ladies will also use their efforts to prevent the Chinese taking up many of the cruelties of European fashion. Footbinding is injurious and cruel, but it is a feature of Chinese fashion and cannot be wiped out in a day. Should the Chinese divert their attention from deforming feet to deforming waists after the European style we are inclined to believe that physicians would tell us that it is a choice between two serious evils. If Dame Fashion of the Far East could strike a happy medium with Dame Fashion of the West the result would be highly satisfactory.

The new tariff law in Canada has brought up a question which our local advocates of reciprocal trade with Canada or Australia may contemplate with profit. One object of the law is to establish preferential trade with Great Britain. This seems indeed a legitimate and highly commendable object but it appears that Great Britain has "most favored nation" treaties with Germany, Belgium

and other countries which expressly provide that in none of the colonies of Great Britain shall the produce of these countries be subject to higher import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom. The prices of staple products are thus fixed by Great Britain.

It is always a pleasure for citizens of every nationality to break away from the daily routine of business life once each year long enough to pay the tribute of honor and respect due the ruler of Great Britain. One day in the year at least the citizens of every enlightened nation of the world can meet upon a common footing where petty jealousies are forgotten in contemplation of one of the noblest characters the world has ever known.

As a practical illustration that a naturalized American can serve two masters the Atlanta Constitution tells of an Atlanta Greek who said: "If I go to Greece, I fight for Greece; if Greece fight America, I fight Greece! I citizen here; I run fruit stand and elect President."

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

These conditions indicate that events are moving fast toward a crisis in the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands. Under such conditions it is evidently high time for the people of the United States, as well as their representatives at Washington, to consider carefully the situation and needs of the Hawaiian Republic and the question of its union with this country. A few facts are beyond question. The islands are very rich, and they would be a valuable possession, from a business standpoint. The ruling class in Hawaii is decidedly in favor of annexation to the United States. Moreover, there is danger that unless the islands become American in government, as well as in the ownership of most of their real estate and the control of their industries and commerce, they may be made Japanese. It is true, also, that American influences and American missions brought the Hawaiian people into their present state of comparative education, enlightenment, and progress. It will be seen that the question of Hawaii's future is not an easy or simple matter to settle. It will require care and deliberation to reach the best possible solution, and the conditions already existing make delays of an unnecessary character dangerous.—Leader, Cleveland, O.

If the Japanese Commissioner who is on the way to Hawaii should be a man of hasty temper there may yet be trouble in Honolulu over the contract labor question. If, however, he is diplomatic the whole difficulty may be adjusted without leaving any soreness. Honolulu is so cut off from the world that it is a hotbed of canards. Scarcely a steamer arrives from the islands without bringing a batch of rumors that are usually discredited by high officials at Washington. In this particular it strongly resembles Wall street which is the finest breeding-ground of fakes in the world.—S. F. Chronicle.

The Peruvian Government will open a permanent exposition of machinery in July at Lima, to which articles will be admitted free of customs duty and be permitted to remain on exhibition for six months.

That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

'T'WAS NECESSITY

Call for Appropriation in Kinau
Maru Affair.

ACTION OF COUNCIL OF STATE

Puts Government in
Queer Position.Private Contribution Not Proper.
Attorney General Smith
Writes.

MR. EDITOR:—There appearing to be misapprehension or want of information in regard to the circumstances which led the Executive Council to request the Council of State to appropriate money to defray the quarantine expenses recently incurred, it seems proper that the public should be more fully informed upon the subject.

The steamship Kinau Maru arrived at Honolulu on April 9th with 682 immigrants. Two days after the immigrants were landed at the quarantine station smallpox broke out among them. The measures which are usually taken in such cases were at once enforced; the sick were removed to the hospital building; the effects of the people were again disinfected, a strict guard maintained, and the people were all inspected twice each day.

On the 17th of April 543 of the immigrants, who had come in violation of the Hawaiian immigration laws, and had been ordered home, were returned to the ship, and sailed the next day.

Before the period of quarantine of the remaining immigrants had expired another case of smallpox appeared, which necessitated a repetition of the steps taken in the first instance—re-disinfecting of clothing, etc., and a further quarantine of 18 days.

Fortunately, no further cases of smallpox occurred, and on May 15th the well people were released.

All this involved a large expense for guards, labor, provisions, medical attendance, etc., amounting to nearly \$6,000. It was this amount that the Council of State was requested to appropriate under the article of the Constitution, which provides that: "The Council of State may, upon request of the Executive Council, appropriate public moneys, when, during the time intervening between the sessions of the Legislature, the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence or other great public necessity shall arise."

The appropriation for quarantine expenses made by the Legislature was sufficient for the ordinary running expenses of the quarantine station, such as repairs of buildings, furniture, water pipes, rents, etc., and the balance remaining of that appropriation was required for the usual expenses for the remainder of the period. The expenses of quarantining passengers are paid by the ship which brings them. It is the practice to require a bond of responsible parties, resident here, on behalf of the ship, to secure such payment, and as soon as the quarantine is ended and the total expense ascertained, to collect the amount and pay the guards and the parties who have furnished supplies.

In the case of the Kinau Maru no agents or other persons of responsibility could be found to furnish a bond. The master of the ship was without sufficient funds, and he was unable to obtain them here. It was important that the laws, which had been violated, be enforced, and the immigrants who had been refused entry into the country be taken home; it was uncertain how long the quarantine of the remaining passengers would have to be maintained; the amount of the expenses of quarantine, and total liability of the ship could not be ascertained until the final termination of the quarantine.

Other remedies having been exhausted, it was decided to take a bond from the master of the ship in the nature of a bottomry bond, and allow her to return, taking with her the 543 well passengers who had been ordered home.

The Executive Council considered that the circumstances of the case justified an appropriation under the provision for "an emergency . . . of pestilence or other great public necessity."

The necessity was the same as when cholera was introduced. The pestilence was here; and though small in extent, it was only prevented from becoming widespread by prompt action and the enforcement of efficient measures. It certainly was a "great public necessity."

But for the steps taken, loss of life, much suffering, interruption of commerce and great expense would have followed.

The fact of the bond having been taken does not relieve the Government from the obligations which it incurred. It is responsible to every guard employed, and every person from whom supplies were obtained. It is hoped that the owners of the ship are honorable and responsible men, and will reimburse the Government. But that does not meet the obligations of the public to the faithful men who, at their peril, performed guard duty, or pay the amounts due confiding tradesmen, who furnished supplies.

This is not a case, as stated in the columns of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, in which "the Government asks for money with which to assume the obligations of a foreign steamship company."

The guards did not render service, nor did the tradesmen furnish supplies to the steamship company, but to the Government. They have no remedy whatever against the steamship company.

The returning of the rejected immigrants, was, under the circumstances,

a public necessity. Their detention here for an indefinite period was manifestly not in the public interests. How long that period would have been no one could tell. If the ship, which brought them was to be detained for an indefinite period until the amount of her liability was determined, how were the 543 rejected immigrants to be returned? If upon another ship, it would cost not less than \$13,500, and from what appropriation could it be paid?

If the Kinau Maru had been detained and eventually libelled and sold, so much of the proceeds as was required to meet the quarantine expenses would have gone into the Treasury as a Government realization. It would not have been available for any other purpose.

The proposition to make the guards and tradesmen wait until proceedings under the bond and against the owners of the ship are exhausted, certainly appears, under the circumstances, like a breach of public faith and dishonorable.

To apply to private citizens to contribute money to meet these obligations, and trust to a future Legislature to reimburse them, when an adequate remedy is provided by law to meet such an emergency is of very doubtful policy.

The case was one of "emergency of pestilence," complicated with another of "great public necessity."

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Honolulu, May 22, 1897.

LUNA RELIEVED.

Affairs at Lihue Assume More Satisfactory Shape.

As a result of a report made by Wray Taylor on the labor affairs at Lihue plantation, William Zoller, head luna at that place, has been relieved. The treatment of the laborers at Lihue had been the talk of the entire population of Kauai for months. One trouble followed another until it culminated in the killing of a Chinaman by one of the luna lunas.

Commercial Agent Goo Kim took the matter up on behalf of the Chinese, and, as Hong Kong, the port from which the men shipped is an English settlement, H. B. M.'s Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes also made inquiry of this Government as to the condition of affairs. At a meeting of the Board of Immigration, held some time ago, it was decided to send Mr. Taylor, the secretary, to Kauai to investigate. His report has not been made public, but it is understood that it was of a nature that warranted the action of the plantation manager, which has followed.

From the passengers who arrived from Lihue on Sunday it is learned that the conditions at the plantation are much more satisfactory than they have been, the Chinese and Japanese laborers going about their work with better grace than at any time in years.

TOURNAMENT OVER.

H. Waterhouse and Coney Win the Finals in Doubles.

The tennis tournament has come to an end, and the Pacific Tennis Club is decidedly on top, having won both the singles and doubles.

The finals in doubles were begun on Saturday between Adams and Dickey, on one side, and H. Waterhouse and Coney, on the other. The match stood two sets apiece and "3-all" on the last set, when time was called on account of darkness.

The contestants for championship in doubles faced each other on the main court of the Pacific Tennis Club at 4 p. m. yesterday. H. Waterhouse and Coney won the two games necessary, and thereby succeeded in taking the championship in doubles for 1897-98.

The tournament in singles and doubles, both has been a very hard-fought one from beginning to end. The playing this year has been much sharper than that of last year, and if next year shows such an improvement, the players in Honolulu need have no fear of meeting the California men.

A SUGGESTION.

Well Known Lady Wants Boats for Makee Island.

A well-known lady of the city called in at this office yesterday and suggested the following proposition: That boats of some kind—probably gondoliers—be run on the chain of small lakes surrounding and in the vicinity of Makee Island during the progress of the band concerts on Sunday afternoon.

She was very enthusiastic over the matter, saying that it would be a perfect boon to the children to be able to glide along in a pretty boat under the bushes and around the many turns whilst listening all the while to the music from the band. She contrasted this with the present condition of affairs where the children are forced to remain in cramped-up position of affairs or run about in the dirt or among the algaroba thorns on the grass. The band concerts are for the public, designed to afford a pleasurable and quiet afternoon. Any accessories that could add to this pleasure should be hailed by the public as an added benefit.

The Medical Association will meet in the Y. M. C. A. building at 8 o'clock tonight. Following is the program for the first night: Reading of minutes; annual address by the president; reports of the secretary and Executive Committee; reading of applications for membership; motions and resolutions; election of members; election of officers; miscellaneous business.

A Bicycle Incident.

A few afternoons since two ladies were driving about in the family carriage making calls. They were on King street and wished to go in the opposite direction. The ladies are cautious drivers and take no risks. The family horse is a cautious animal and in consequence the turning process is undertaken only at moments when there is positively no danger of collision.

On this instance the ladies looked in both directions. The coast was clear

of contract. Frank F. Potter has filed a joinder in demurrer.

Motion was made yesterday to tax the costs in the recent Raymond vs. Paila Plantation Company to the defendant.

Judgment was rendered yesterday for the plaintiff in the case of Furiya vs. Kuaana. The defendant gave notice of appeal.

Judge Perry has ordered that the assets of Ning Sing Tai, bankrupt, be delivered to C. Lai Young, assignee.

On Saturday W. W. Goodale filed an inventory of the estate of the late Warren Goodale.

The final accounts of Maluni Koo, guardian of Stephen S. M. Barrett, and a petition for discharge were filed on Saturday.

The case of the Republic vs. Gallagher was before Judge Perry Saturday.

The divorce mill was busy grinding on Saturday, with the following results: W. H. Winchester, from Halea Winchester; Julia Miranda from Francisco Miranda; Malla Naylor, from H. S. Naylor, and Anna Kania, from Aka-kia.

Melana Davis et al. have commenced a suit against S. Malale et al. for the recovery of a certain parcel of land.

The will of Kalikea was admitted to probate yesterday, and testamentary letters admitted to Lelia Walaheua.

Goo Kim has filed a motion for a new trial in the case of R. W. Holt vs. Goo Kim.

The defendants in the case of Mary C. Aldrich et al. vs. Priscilla E. Hassinger et al. have filed a bill of revivor.

The Gallagher case was still before Judge Perry yesterday.

Miss Wilder in Japan.

Miss Helen Wilder did not return from the Orient yesterday morning, much to the disappointment of her many friends. In a letter to a friend she states that she will not be back until July 15th, on the China. Miss Wilder writes very entertainingly of her trip through China and Japan.

Following are a few extracts: "This is May 12th and our party has just returned to Yokohama from Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Macao. At the last place I called on Mr. Atong, who has a grand mansion and lives like a prince.

"Went through the prison at Canton and saw a great many coolies chained to the floor. Took a trip through the execution grounds, where, just the day before, the heads of 10 men had been cut off. The knife was still stained with the blood of its victims.

"Mrs. Fairchild and Miss Beesley have joined our party. Mrs. Spalding and Mr. Otis Spalding leave us today."

Pritchard Morgan, M. P.

Among the through passengers on the Peru yesterday was Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M. P., who is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Morgan; his private secretary, A. C. Edmonds; his physician, Dr. Power; a valet and a maid to Miss Morgan, complete the number. Mr. Morgan has been on a three-months' trip through the Orient, and is just now returning to his home in North Wales. He has been a member of Parliament for 10 years, during which time he has devoted himself to the improvement of the mining laws of the country. He is recognized as being the leading mining authority in Parliament, and his chief work has been the reduction of the Government royalty on gold mines, and so enabling the industry to be proceeded with in a satisfactory way.

Coroner's Inquest.

A coroner's inquest into the death of Lum Hui, the Chinese laundryman who committed suicide Sunday afternoon, was held in the Deputy Marshal's office yesterday morning. It was learned from the various witnesses that deceased had been troubled from asthma for several weeks; that he had been living on other people for some time, and that he had been very despondent up to the time of his death. Two or three of his friends had been with him up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They went off to dinner, and upon returning, found the man dead. The verdict rendered was to the effect that Lum Hui came to his death by suicide.

Quiet Wedding.

Miss Annie E. Doherty, daughter of Mrs. M. Sylva, of Lahaina, Maui, was united in marriage with Mr. Charles Percival Mulvaney in the Catholic Cathedral at 7 o'clock Sunday evening. The Bishop of Panapolo officiating. Miss Bertha Heine was maid-of-honor and Mr. P. Donovan best man. Mr. H. Gorman gave the bride away. Only a few intimate friends were present. A reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gorman, Young street, after the ceremony.

Medical Association.

The Medical Association will meet in the Y. M. C. A. building at 8 o'clock tonight. Following is the program for the first night: Reading of minutes; annual address by the president; reports of the secretary and Executive Committee; reading of applications for membership; motions and resolutions; election of members; election of officers; miscellaneous business.

A Bicycle Incident.

A few afternoons since two ladies were driving about in the family carriage making calls. They were on King street and wished to go in the opposite direction. The ladies are cautious drivers and take no risks. The family horse is a cautious animal and in consequence the turning process is undertaken only at moments when there is positively no danger of collision.

On this instance the ladies looked in both directions. The coast was clear

and when they had begun turning the horse, when one of those furies of wind which come from off the mountains and sweep along King street, whirled a cloud of dust into the air about them. Out of the dust appeared two bicyclists, with their backs arched and their eager eyes fixed on the front tire.

The horse was pulled sharply to one side by the ladies, who saw danger in those silently, swiftly approaching wheels. The two youthful bicyclists, on the wrong side of the street, wheeled by, narrowly missing the carriage. As they passed, one of them turned with an angry scowl and shouted to the ladies, "What in thunder are you trying to do? Do you want to run us down?"

The ladies gasped. They were frightened a moment before; they were shocked and annoyed at the language of the scowler. Now they are wondering if there are police regulations governing the speed of bicycles.

FIRED BLANK SHOTS.

"Forts" in Honolulu Coerced Japanese Into Returning.

YOKOHAMA, May 12.—From one of the emigrants who went to Hawaii by the Kinau Maru, but was sent back from there by the Hawaiian authorities, the Tokyo Asahi has elicited the following: The emigrants, 680 in number, left Kobe on March 19th and arrived at Hawaii on April 9th. Upon the vessel dropping anchor they were all put into quarantine, each man being examined separately. On the 13th of the month 133 men were let go while the others were still detained. Then, on the 17th, they were told to leave the quarantine station. At this they were in high spirits, but on going to the gates, found that they were to be sent back to the ship.

They not unnaturally got somewhat excited and created some disturbance, objecting to being so treated, as each had \$50 in gold in his pocket and there was no sickness amongst them. But the Hawaiian soldiers and police drove them back with swords and clubs, while a blank shot was fired from one of the forts in order to coerce them into going on board. After they had gone to the vessel in two tenders, Mr. Shimamura, Minister Resident, came off and advised them to keep quiet, and they then took his advice and remained on board the vessel, returning to Yokohama on May 6th. Our contemporary's informant says that on the way lots of gambling and illegal trading took place, with the result that nearly everyone lost all his money in one way or another, while he complains of the conduct of the captain, presumably because the latter (a Japanese) would not let the coolies "take charge" of the whole ship.

NO PERPLEXITY.

Japan Mail Does Not Wonder At Aberrant Over Immigration.

The treatment accorded to the Japanese emigrants who went to Hawaii in the Kinau Maru is severely criticized by the Hochi Shimbun. We have already described the facts in these columns, and as the Hochi merely recapitulates them with some addenda of indignation, we need not follow its comments. But its perplexity as to the motive of the Hawaiian administration surprises us. Why should there be any perplexity? Is it not quite plain that the Hawaiians are frightened? They have 25,000 Japanese in their islands at present, and they see several other thousands getting ready to cross over. To be swamped by Japanese is the prospect that presents itself to them. We cannot wonder that they are alarmed, or that as is usually the case with perturbed people, they resort to blundering devices, and are now trying to find an exit from their dilemma by blundering routes. America and Australia have both considered it necessary to legislate against the unchecked irruption of Asiatic laborers, but neither America or Australia was ever faced by such a problem as now confronts Hawaii.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Decoration Day is approaching. Read what E. O. Hall & Son have to offer.

The O. S. S. Australia is due from San Francisco this morning. She will sail from here on June 2d.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Walker have moved into their new residence, corner of Piikoi and King streets.

A Japanese woman making a photograph of the Executive building, was one of the sights on Saturday last.

The surf at the beach is fit for surfing. Sunday the Hui Pakaka Nalu had eight canoes going until after dark.

Judge Waipulani, Deputy Sheriff Yates and about 20 Japanese from Kauai came down on the Manna Loa yesterday as witnesses in the Gallagher case.

The forces of the Philadelphia and Marion will have shore drill, as usual, this morning. The men will land at 8 a. m. and will march to the baseball grounds.

Deputy Attorney General Dole returned from Molokai on the Claudine Sunday morning, after having finished reviewing the evidence in the murder case on that island.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie Reeve Axtell and Prof. Albert Lloyd Colston of Oahu College. The many friends of both extend hearty congratulations.

The Hawaiian team in the coming tug-of-war tournament is practicing daily at the foundry. Entries for the different teams will close on June 1st at Thurman's book-store.

All physicians, whether members or not, are invited to attend the annual meeting of the Medical Association of Hawaii in the Y. M. C. A. hall May 25th, 26th and 27th, at 8 p. m.

Preparations for the great tug-of-war are coming on in fine shape. Some half-dozen or more teams have sent word that they intend to compete.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Among these are the Scandinavians, two Hawaiian crews—Foundry and Pools; the Portuguese and others. It is understood that the Marion will enter a team. In such an event, the Philadelphia men should not be behind the times.

The Manna Loa brought news of a serious cutting affray at Napoosoo. A Portuguese became jealous of a native woman, to whom he had been paying attention and cut her in the abdomen.

Plans for the homing pigeon cote, to be erected in Honolulu, have been made. Those interested here are waiting for news from Joseph Marsden in regard to homing pigeons in California.

W. W. Dimond is making a run on decorated sets of crockery at low prices. Three sets in the window of the store are cheap enough in price and good enough in quality to tempt any one to buy.

The funeral services of the late Frank Spencer will take place from St. Andrew's Cathedral next Thursday afternoon. The hour will be given later. The remains will be removed to Waimea by the Kinau on Friday next.

Of the 190 Chinese laborers by the Peru, 138 are under contract; 38 of these are Manchurians, the first to come to the Islands as laborers. They were secured by George Boardman as an experiment, and are said to be unusually large men.

The convention of the Young Peoples' Societies of Hawaii will be held in Kawaiahae Church, beginning Wednesday, June 2d. An address in English will be made by Rev. J. M. Monroe of the Christian Church, and one in Hawaiian by Rev. Desha of Hilo.

There was a street rumor on Saturday that a Chinese had been killed at Ewa Mill on Friday. A telephone message to the Court House yesterday brought the information that a Japanese, working in the trash house had been caught in the rollers and instantly killed.

Everything at the quarantine station is cleaned up, and there are no more people in the pens. Of the 312 Chinamen allowed to go free, 178 are here on embarkation permits, 28 on contracts and the remainder on passports, return permits, are naturalized citizens or were born here.

It was learned at police headquarters last night that Deputy Attorney General Dole and Deputy Marshal Hitchcock had gone to the leper settlement, on Molokai, to prosecute the blind leper, who brutally hacked his wife to pieces several months ago. They will return with the Board of Health on the Iwaland, after the regular semi-annual visit of that body to the settlement.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

An effort is being made, and the Grand Army of the Republic is reported to be deeply interested in it, says the New York Times, to have a bronze tablet, bearing a copy of President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg placed in every college, high school and grammar school in the United States.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 24, pound book, 700 pages, 35,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—valuable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we will do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,
111 to 119 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now. The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts. Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. List and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea

is an article which is daily consumed by millions. Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

THE REGINA MUSIC BOX



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not get in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages; Books by wise men, fools, ages. Papers cheap and papers dear, If you want them order here: UNION (S.) AGENCY, Spreckelsville, Maui.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

POSTAL CONGRESS

Fifth Meeting Now in Session
at Washington.

EVERY COUNTRY REPRESENTED

Deliberations Are All in French.

The First International Convention Was Proposed by an American.

The Postal Union Convention, which meets every six years, opened its session in Washington on the 5th of May, in the assembly hall of the Corcoran Art building. This is the fifth convention that has been held, the first having convened in Bern, Switzerland, in 1874. They are held every six years, and it is expected that every country embraced in the Postal Union shall be represented by a special delegate or by a proxy, who may be a representative of the country resident where the convention is held. Hawaii went none, but it is understood that Mr. Headings was commissioned to represent this Republic at the convention now in session at Washington. The Postal Union now includes every Government in the world, China and Corea having this year joined, and sent delegates to Washington.

The principal objects of the convention are to discuss any proposed changes in rates of postage on letters, papers, parcels, etc., and to make such changes in the service as experience has shown to be necessary. One proposition is to allow foreign letters of more than half ounce to be carried for 6 cents. Another is to reduce the transit charges for carrying mails across foreign territories, as for instance, the European and Australian mails across America. In this matter, the United States and France are largely interested, the revenue of France from this source being very large. The extension of the parcel post system, now very generally established throughout Europe, will also come up for discussion with a view of bringing the United States into the same. Another matter is the extension of the money order system beyond its present limits, and to render it more uniform and perhaps cheaper than it now is. Other matters will, no doubt, be brought up for discussion during the session. The business of the convention is done entirely in French, and no reporters or spectators are permitted to be present. However, reporters of the press were notified that full reports would be furnished to them, of such portions of the proceedings as it might be proper to make public, and at such hours as would suit the newspapers.

Long before the hour of opening the convention Corcoran Hall was filled with delegates, says the Washington Star, who make a striking and picturesque group. The majority of the gentlemen were attired in full dress, with white gloves, but a number of them wore military uniforms, wearing side arms. The profession of decorations worn by the delegates was as notable as the uniforms were brilliant and beautiful. Jeweled stars, rosettes, medals and a large variety of other emblems significant of the honors conferred upon their wearers by potentates and governments were displayed. Some of the delegates wore as many as a dozen decorations of this character hanging pendant from brilliant ribbons around their necks, pinned to coat lapels or bosoms or held by broad, ribbed scarfs that encircled their bodies. The Danish and Italian representatives were attired in military uniform, heavily embroidered with gold, and the Russian when addressing their remarks to others. Everything possible had been arranged for the convenience of the visitors. Lists of the delegates, with their city addresses as far as could be ascertained, were distributed, and on the tables were copies of the plan of the "Grand Salle des Sessions," as the main hall where the congress is held is called. The position of each desk was denoted and the names of the delegates who occupy them printed across the face.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a line was formed and the delegates proceeded to the grand hall. The scene here was a memorable one. Had the handsome desks been removed the gathering would have given one the impression of an assemblage for a social function of the most distinguished character. The exquisite decorations and furnishings of the apartments, the crimson hangings of the walls, with the brilliant colors of the coats of arms and the flags of the nations represented in the congress arranged above them; the green foliage plants that were massed in the corners, and the gleaming and scintillating jewels of the decorations, and the flashing gold of the uniforms, made a picture whose beauty could be but faintly conveyed by a description in words.

Postmaster General Gary called the audience to order, and welcomed them to the capital of the American Republic, in an address too lengthy to be reproduced in full. One paragraph, stating how the Postal Union originated, will be read with interest, by Americans especially.

"Postmaster General Blair, on August 4, 1862, in a communication addressed to Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, proposed an international conference of postal delegates to recommend measures looking to the revision, simplification and uniformity of its international postal arrangements; and the Department of State submitted the proposition to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Ecuador. Favorable responses were received from all the Governments named, and at Paris on the second Monday of the following May, the first international conference assembled. Out of this idea of an international conference grew the larger idea of a permanent Universal Postal Union and the first congress of this union met in the hall of the National Senate of Switzerland in September, 1874. The treaty creating this union went into effect on the 1st of July, 1875."

Before closing his address, he referred touchingly to the recent and sudden death of Dr. von Stephan, the Postmaster General of Germany, who had held office for over 30 years. The following anecdote is narrated of him, showing what made him so popular in that country:

"His career was a remarkable one, and he richly deserves the distinction of being called the 'Father of the Universal Postal Union.' He was what is known in this country as a 'self-made man.' As an humble, awkward youth, he entered the postal service of Germany in the lowest grade, and his future was, in fact, so unpromising that after a short probation his superior officer advised him to resign, and go into some other business if he wished to make a success. But von Stephan did not heed this advice, and continued in the service, working his way gradually upward, round by round, until he reached the top of the ladder as a member of the Emperor's Cabinet and Postmaster General of the German Empire."

The principal objects of the convention are to discuss any proposed changes in rates of postage on letters, papers, parcels, etc., and to make such changes in the service as experience has shown to be necessary. One proposition is to allow foreign letters of more than half ounce to be carried for 6 cents. Another is to reduce the transit charges for carrying mails across foreign territories, as for instance, the European and Australian mails across America. In this matter, the United States and France are largely interested, the revenue of France from this source being very large. The extension of the parcel post system, now very generally established throughout Europe, will also come up for discussion with a view of bringing the United States into the same. Another matter is the extension of the money order system beyond its present limits, and to render it more uniform and perhaps cheaper than it now is. Other matters will, no doubt, be brought up for discussion during the session. The business of the convention is done entirely in French, and no reporters or spectators are permitted to be present. However, reporters of the press were notified that full reports would be furnished to them, of such portions of the proceedings as it might be proper to make public, and at such hours as would suit the newspapers.

FOURTH ON MAUI

Preparations for Suitable Celebration.

Plantations Putting in Pumps. Road Building Progresses. Shipping News.

MAUI, May 19.—The citizens of Hana held a meeting May 20 at Hana Post Office to arrange for the proper celebration of the coming Fourth of July. Messrs. Ovenden, Muller, Omsted and Whitrock were appointed a committee of arrangements. The program of events will probably consist of rifle matches, a pistol match, a tug-of-war, climbing a horizontal greasy pole extended over the water, a grand luau, etc. K. S. Gjerdum, manager of Hana plantation, has offered three medals—gold, silver and bronze—to be shot for with rifles. Then there is another contest of like nature for a gold medal, which must be won twice, and which N. Omsted has already won once. A luau is now being built near the landing for the proposed luau.

Walluku people will attend the races at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, and Makawao residents will probably organize a picnic party on the great American holiday.

Spreckelsville boasts of some ice-cream parlors whose walls have the vivid coloring of turkey red. Refreshments are dispensed while waiting for the train.

Wednesday evening (the 27th) Lahaina teachers will entertain their friends at the residence of Hwa, W. Y. Horner. A farce, entitled, "An Economical Boomerang," will be one of the events of the program.

Quite a jolly lot of Makawao men will attend the coming July term to be held at Walluku June 2d. Messrs. D. D. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay, J. J. Hair, W. O. Alken and C. W. Baldwin are among the number. Hana people are fortunate in regard to being drawn on the jury. It costs the Government too much for traveling expenses, and so no jurors are taken from Hana. The calendar this term is neither very extensive nor exciting.

The Maui Board of Registration will return from Molokai on the 26th. Captain Ahlborn of Lahaina plantation is spending a hundred thousand dollars or more in obtaining additional water for irrigation.

The Messrs. Sinclair are putting in the pump, etc., which will irrigate between 600 and 1,000 acres. There are six wells joined together, three in a line.

The season's crop of Olowalu plantation is 1,100 tons. They are working the Lahaina-Wailuku carriage road from both ends. On the Lahaina side they have been blasting through solid rock. It is prophesied that the road will be completed by September of this year.

The British ship Dalacrinie, Jones master, sailed today for New York, via Cape Horn, with 3,050 tons of Pala, Spreckelsville and Hamakua sugar. This is the largest cargo ever shipped from Kahului, and the second shipment of sugar to New York, the Glade taking the first. It is said that the freight on the 3,050 tons amounted to \$15,250, at the rate of \$5 a ton. The ship carried a crew of 25 men.

The weather is warm and dry.

Case of Suicide.

Lim Wo, a Chinese laundryman, aged about 47, was found hanging by a rope attached to a beam in room 18 of the wash house in Iwilei, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by some of his countrymen who happened to be passing in the vicinity. He was stiff and cold at the time, so that he

must have been dead several hours. He was cut down at about 5 o'clock, and the police were notified. About 7 o'clock Captain Hookano and Dr. Emerson went to the wash house to make an investigation. Parties were found as above related. No cause could be learned for the action of the deceased. As it was a plain and simple case of suicide, the body was left for the friends of deceased to bury.

YANKEE SAILORS

Uncle Sam Looks After Distressed Tars.

Not Forced to Ship Out of Foreign Ports—Care of the Sick.

"The idea that United States Consuls compel sailors to ship out of Honolulu on a vessel other than the one on which they arrive is a mistaken one," said Vice Consul General W. Porter Boyd yesterday. "Sailors ship on a vessel for a round trip and if they succeed in getting away from it here and then come to us for assistance afterward, we are willing to ship on another vessel and we try and secure one for him. If he is an American citizen sailor and deserts on account of cruelty, as it sometimes happens, and is willing to re-ship, but there is no chance for him at once, we provide for him out of the fund for that purpose until we can find a vessel."

"The United States Congress appropriates \$50,000 per annum for the assistance of American citizen sailors in foreign ports."

But if the man declines to ship on the vessel we provide, his allowance is cut off and the Hawaiian Government deals with the man under the alien law. We never force men to ship under any circumstances. Take the case of shipwrecked mariners; most of them landing here would rather work their way back to the Coast and have some money on landing than to be sent back as passengers. Our laws permit us to send them by steamer or sail, if they do not want to ship. When they go by steamer the company collects the regular steamer passage rate, \$25. If by sail the cost is \$10, provided the voyage does not extend beyond 30 days; over that the rate is \$20. It is only a year ago when we sent the crew of the *Matunika*, a vessel 12 in number to San Francisco by the Australia. The United States looks after her merchant marine, no matter what may be said but every case is pretty thoroughly investigated.

"Now then as to rewards. The idea that a reward is out for every sailor who deserts a ship is a mistake. The captain is responsible for his crew up to a certain point and he is supposed to see that the members do not get away. If the captain requests the consul to post a reward it is for \$5, provided the man is caught within the city limits, but if it is anywhere on the outside the reward is doubled and all expenses of capture is added. If the man is caught before the vessel leaves he is put back on her, if not he is handled by the authorities unless he tells us that he desires to go away. Some people think the men should be forced to leave, else the port would be overloaded with runaway sailors. As a matter of fact the places of the runaway men have to be taken by others so that the supply and demand is about equal. Occasionally a man deserts his ship and keeps from the police for weeks, in the meantime making acquaintances and possibly securing work that is lucrative and which pleases him better than the sea. If his story can be verified and the man has the appearance of a good citizen, or brings some reputable person who is willing to become surety that the man will not become a charge, we use our influence with Captain Fuller and secure his discharge from the ship. Captain Fuller, you understand who has the power to do this."

"There is another phase of this business that the public may not be aware of: If a sailor becomes ill on the voyage and arrives here unfit for work we collect from the ship all his wages that are in arrears and one month in advance and send him to the hospital and keep him there at a cost of \$1.50 per day until he is well enough to leave. If the amount collected is not sufficient to defray the expenses the money is used from the appropriation. On the other hand, if he recovers before the amount received from the ship is expended, the balance is given him on his discharge from the hospital. If he is too weak to work and wants to be sent to the coast we look out for him, and if he is ill when he reaches port he is entitled to treatment in the marine hospital. Every dollar that is paid out on account of American sailors must be accounted for by vouchers. I have five sailors now that we are looking out for and when they are ready to ship we will try and provide ships for them."

"You will understand that there is a difference between American citizen sailors and American sailors. The latter may be of any nationality but sailing on American ships. One of that class might arrive here on any vessel flying the American flag, and in some way get into trouble or be naturally bad and get detected in committing a crime. I would decline to ship him to the United States if I knew it, but with an American citizen it is different—his home is supposed to be in the United States, and if he is in distress here and wishes to return we will help him—either as a sailor or a passenger."

Target Marking.

An improvement has been made in the way of marking at the military rifle range, Kakaako. Shot marks, consisting of small disks, three inches in diameter, are so arranged that they mark the shot precisely as it occurs, the disk is inserted in the bullet hole

and left to remain, so the shooter may see precisely where his shot was and on drawing in the target for the next shot, this disk is transferred to the last shot, and so on. White signifies the bull's eye and black for all others. This is an odd mode of marking, while it is quite simple, and is certainly very satisfactory.

New Linotype Record.
LEADVILLE, Col., May 5.—Lee Reilly, a well-known linotype operator, has again broken the world's record for fast type-setting. In seven hours and ten minutes, with the linotype running ninety revolutions a minute, he set 105,300 ems of nonpareil on The Leadville Herald-Democrat. His former record of \$2,900 on the New York Tribune was beaten by M. M. Baker of Seattle, who set \$5,800, and by Eugene W. Taylor of Denver, who set 101,800 last week.

An English M. P. has offered \$5,000 and a plot of land towards the erection of a technical school at Padidham.

Weakened Vitality IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for the Rev. Z. P. Wilds, a well-known city missionary in New York and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My

Appetite Improved
almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

For all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and general debility, take

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**
AYER'S PILLS CURE BILIOUSNESS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,
AGENTS.

SUMMER TIME IS HERE

Your goods displayed in the windows will be ruined unless something is done to prevent the sun shining upon them. Have you ever considered the advisability of putting up a canvas awning? One of these in front of your windows will save you hundreds of dollars in a year—many times the cost and will add to the appearance of the building.

We Make Awnings

for private residences and add to the comfort of the occupants.

For warm climates the most comfortable couches are those upholstered in a fine grade of matting.

We Make 'Em

And we do all kinds of upholstery work.

J. HOPP & CO.
Furniture Dealers.
KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Attention, Amateur Photographers!

\$2,853

TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 130 PRIZES.

The Eastman Kodak Company have decided to award the above prizes to amateur photographers, for the best Pictures and Lantern Slides made from their Transparent Film.

TRY

All Kodakers are entitled to compete for the prizes. The Pictures will be exhibited and the competition will be decided in London.

YOUR

All persons desirous of entering the competition must have specimens at Rochester, N. Y., before September 1, 1897.

LUCK

For further information call on us, and we shall be pleased to serve you.

Hollister Drug Company
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Eastman Kodak Company.

For Revenue Only

Are we selling our large line of merchandise. Our system of water filtration combined in the

NATURAL STONE FILTERS

cannot be surpassed. The water, as it percolates, rids itself of all impurities and flows out of the tap a health-giving beverage. Our

ICE CHESTS and REFRIGERATORS

are built expressly to suit the most fastidious. Meat and provisions kept in these cold storage vaults last longer than in any other chest. We know what to handle and are careful in selecting only the most serviceable and advantageous styles of

STOVES and RANGES,

because our patrons like to do their cooking in a comparatively cool atmosphere. Our "bakers" and "broilers" are modeled "to do the work" and housewives appreciate this fact.

We have on hand a large variety of these stoves and ranges, and many Honolulu homes are already made bright and comfortable through the purchase of one of them from us. We would desire nothing better than an inspection of our varied line of hardware. The public can be suited at our store and they have found out this important fact as our sales prove.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bars "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Ticks, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammingas, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Candles, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burials, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Cocks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring single, double or four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and "PATENT" MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

OVER THE TEA CUPS.

Not many evenings since a certain household received warning straight from Nature's workshop. It brought pain and fear for awhile to the one who received it, and taught the other members of the family a lesson not soon to be forgotten.

The message came over an innocent-looking cord attached to an incandescent lamp, with a yellow shade. You think, perhaps, that the yellow shade is a trivial detail, but I cannot leave that out of my story. Nor should I fail to make mention of an ordinary white pin which also helped to transmit the message. But more of that anon.

The message was received by a young woman who was dressing for an entertainment. Now when a mirror and a light assist at making an evening toilet, the light should fall on the object before the mirror with no uncertain rays. And a yellow shade is superfluous. So thought the woman in the case. Naturally enough, she did what she had done several times before, and planned back the intruding shade to the cord.

Straightaway so many things happened, and all on the instant, that she was half dazed. Little wonder! A swift pain in her hand and arm and a flash of light on the cord, a burning shade, a broken pin falling to the ground, three stinging finger-tips, great trembling in all her limbs and darkness in the room that refused to be light! Evidently something unusual had taken place. She went to the stairway and spoke, and her call brought some one to help her downstairs to the family.

The first one to touch her felt a distinct shock from the electricity which two flights of stairs had not been enough to carry off. Not all the wisdom of the assembled family was equal to this emergency. It was evidently a case for the ear of the sympathetic family doctor, and in a trice he had the details by telephone. His words were reassuring. His prescription was so simple that it could be followed immediately. The white face called for a stimulant. So a dusty bottle was brought forth from a distant closet and it duly imparted some of its strength to the quivering nerves. The charred fingers were bandaged in a poultice of cooking-soda and water, and the pricking was soon relieved. Poor girl! She paid a high price for that lesson in physics, but the family thought she was fortunate in escaping as lightly as she did. They speculated for the rest of the evening on various electric experiences. They had feared that a larger pin might have been an instrument of death, and shuddered as they realized more vividly than ever before the dangers of modern houses, equipped as they are with the subjugated forces of Nature. It may be needless to say that the blackened fingers were not the ones that carried the large white cake to the church social, although the cake went in other hands.

When the case was referred to a family friend, who is an expert electrician, he explained what had happened. The pin must have touched both insulated wires at once, thus making a short circuit of low resistance. This would cause an increase in the current to the full carrying capacity of the fuse-wire above, but just as soon as the current grew too great for the fuse-wire to carry, the fuse would melt and shut off all currents. The whole thing would take place in an infinitesimal part of a second.

With the burning of the fuse, the deed was done. No more danger from that lamp—no more light, either. The current could not be fatal, my electrical friend assures me, even if a large metal bar were to connect the wires. A fuse is put in every fixture to prevent just this accident, or even very severe shocks.

Supposing one is fortunate enough to escape with a slight burn and shaken nerves, there is yet the doctor's bill to consider, as well as various items in electrical supplies, to-wit: The new fuse, the new cord, the new shade, if not the new lamp. It may not be officious in me to warn all persons against putting pins into electric wires, and to bid them remember that Nature may talk in black-letter script to the uninitiated who handle her lightnings with careless hands. SIBYL.

In Hospital—And After.

"Surely there must be some mistake," I exclaimed, when I was presented to a buxom, rosy complexioned girl, looking the picture of health. But Miss Viller, whose home is at Pleasant View Cottages, Hooe, near Battle, said that not long ago she was so ill she was compelled to remain at home. "I had a bad attack of influenza," said Miss Viller. "This was about three years ago. I had terrible fainting fits—sometimes three in one day. I had pains in my side and in my back. My hands and feet became dreadfully cold, just before I had a fit. When I was sitting by a large fire my hands and feet would be quite cold. My heart used to cause much alarm, as it beat very fast. Everyone became frightened. I felt like dying. I had several different doctors, and was a patient at the Hastings, St. Leonards, and East Sussex Hospital for four months. I lost hope of recovery. I was so weak that any little thing would make me tremble, or send me into a fainting fit."

"What cured you, after all?" I asked, "for you appear to be in perfect health now."

"Oh, yes; I could not wish to be better than I am now. It was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which cured me. My mother read of so many people being cured by them that she got a box. The very first box did me good. I did not seem like the same person. I had only three boxes in all."

Such is this remarkable history, related by word of mouth and it confirms what is said in all the chief newspapers of the astonishing cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, an unrivaled tonic and strengthening medicine. They cure palpitations, and the disorders which follow influenza or

arise from an impoverished state of the blood, such as anaemia, pale and sallow complexion, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, pains in the back, nervous headache, early decay, all forms of female weakness, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism and sciatica.

Sold by all dealers in medicine and by Hollister Drug Company, Hobson Drug Company, wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

REGIMENT'S AGAIN

Dayton Caught Napping at First.

Best Game of the Season—Good Battery Work.

If David Dayton had slept anywhere but on first base when he was playing in Saturday's game, it is probable the result would have been the other way. But David slept, and when Gorman threw the ball to first and put him out he walked back to the bench with a "didn't know it was loaded" expression on his face. Again, in the ninth inning David forgot that he could not run, and started for home without the cheerful encouragement of the coach, and died at the plate.

Twice in the history of Saturday's game David forgot himself and failed to tally—but it was a great game. Bower and Gorman comprised the battery of the Regiment team and Lemon and Dayton for the St. Louis nine. Nearly all the hits made by the St. Louis men were close to the handle, and for Lemon—the first clean hit was made by Bower in the fifth inning, when he swatted the ball to left for a base. The fielding generally was good, the exception being Luahiwa in left field for the Regiment, and Gleason at short for the St. Louis. Luahiwa redeemed one of his muffs by making a splendid running catch in the third inning, retiring Willis. Gorman and Luahiwa took the batting honors, the former making a fine three-bagger. Luahiwa sent the ball to Clarke, in the third inning, and would have been out at first, but for the fact that Clarke over-estimated Willis' height. The throw gave Luahiwa three bases, and Gleason's muffed ball from Moore's bat brought Luahiwa home.

The game was intensely exciting, and to the surprise of every one was the best of the season. Following is the score:

ST. LOUIS TEAM.									
	A. B.	R.	H.	O.	A. E.				
Thompson, 2b.	3	1	0	4	2	0			
Gleason, ss.	3	1	2	0	3	1			
Willis, 1b.	4	1	0	11	0	0			
Wood, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	0			
Awahi, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1	0			
Hansman, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	0			
Clarke, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2	1			
Lemon, p.	4	0	2	0	2	0			
Simerson, cf.	4	0	0	1	1	1			
Dayton, c.	3	1	1	4	1	0			
Total	33	4	6	24	12	3			

REGIMENT TEAM.									
	A. B.	R.	H.	O.	A. E.				
Moore, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3	0			
Gorman, c.	4	1	1	8	2	1			
Duncan, cf.	3	0	1	1	2	0			
Davis, 3b.	4	0	1	5	2	0			
O'Connor, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	0			
Bower, p.	4	1	1	0	2	1			
Luahiwa, lf.	4	3	3	2	0	2			
Kaanohi, ss.	4	0	0	0	2	0			
Scanlan, 1b.	3	1	2	8	0	2			
Total	34	6	10	27	13	6			

SUMMARY.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
Regiments	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	6

Earned runs: Regiment, 5. Two base hit: Duncan; three-base hit: Gorman and Luahiwa. Stolen bases: Thompson, Dayton, Moore, Bower and Luahiwa. Double plays: Clark and Willis; Moore and Scanlan. Bases on balls: Off Lemon, 1; off Bower, 6. Struck out: By Lemon, 3; by Bower, 5. Passed balls: Dayton, 1; Gorman, 3. Umpires: H. M. Whitney and Geo. Lucas. Score: Wm. Blackley. Time of game: 1 hour and 50 minutes.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Home Cricket Team Victorious Over Wild Swan Eleven.

The cricket match on Saturday resulted in another victory for the home eleven. The H. C. C. went to the bat first and made a score of 106, but most of these runs were made by two players. The Wild Swan eleven were dismissed for 28 runs, and followed on and made 28 runs again for six wickets, when time was called.

It was pleasant to see so many visitors upon the grounds.

HONOLULU CRICKET CLUB.

Herbert, b. Ward.	2
Mackintosh, c. Napier; b. Smith.	38
Dr. Murray, b. Ward.	0
Hewett, b. Dean.	6
Henry, c. and b. Ward.	45
Jordan, c. Stundun; b. Lane.	0
Scrimgeour, run out.	0
Cotton, c. and b. Dean.	0
Stanley, run out.	0
Davis, not out.	1
Hatfield, c. and b. Ward.	6
Extras.	14
Total.	106

H. B. M. S. WILD SWAN.

Ward, b. Hatfield.	6
Galsford, b. Mackintosh.	3
Usher, b. Hatfield.	0
Church, b. Hatfield.	0
Dean, b. Hatfield.	4
Marriott, b. Mackintosh.	2
Coke, run out.	0
Napier, not out.	3
Smith, b. Hatfield.	1
Stundun, b. Mackintosh.	1
Lane, c. Jordan; b. Mackintosh.	2
Extras.	3
Total.	28

ICELAND'S EARTHQUAKE.

The terrible earthquakes which have recently occurred in Iceland, beginning in the last week of August, have been more severe than any that have shaken that island since 1874. In the extent of country affected they are the greatest ever known there. During the worst shock landlides rushed down from the mountains, huge rocks fell from the steeper peaks, pastures were buried, farmhouses destroyed—though fortunately with little loss of life—new geysers were formed and old ones ceased to flow, and deep chasms and fissures opened in the ground. It is reported that the natives earnestly hope that one of the great volcanoes will break into activity, as they believe that would put an end to the earthquakes by relieving the subterranean stress.

A CHINESE McPHERSON.

In New Zealand the Chinaman abounds, and he has to resort to strategy to make good his position. In Otago, where Scotchmen are in the majority, a contract for mending a road was to be let, and the most acceptable bid was signed "McPherson." Notice was sent to the said McPherson to complete the contract, and lo! he appeared in all the glory of yellow hue and pigtail. "But," gasped the president of the board, "your name can't be McPherson?" "All right," cheerfully answered John Chinaman, "nobody catches a contract in Otago unless he is named Mac." The contract was signed, and the Mongolian McPherson did his work as well as if he had hailed from Glasgow—London and China Telegraph.

The theaters in Japan have a novel method of pass-out tickets, which are positively not transferable. When a person wishes to leave the theater before the close of the performance, he goes to the doorkeeper and holds out his right hand. The doorkeeper then, with a rubber stamp, imprints on the palm the mark of the establishment.



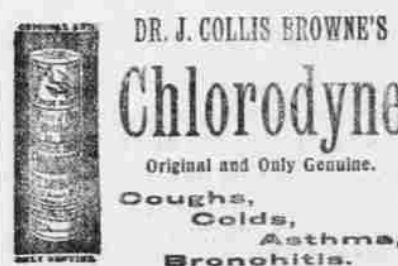
The Hit .. of the .. Season....

is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE, WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a fabric of lies and that he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is a mild medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD CHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. The Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHLORAL; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this medicine is given free in many Unscrupulous Imitations. N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, sold in bottles 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 10s., 20s., 30s., 40s., 50s., 60s., 70s., 80s., 90s., 100s., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT JUNE ST., LONDON, W.C.

Cuticura WORKS Wonders

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood when all else fails.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD. Sugar Machinery. WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators. JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway. THE RISDON IRON WORKS. General Engineering. MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery. J. HARRISON CARTER. Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, PUTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVEPDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Read the ADVERTISER.

75 Cents a Month.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY. Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada. Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,433,131.

1—Authorized Capital—£1,000,000 £ 1 0 0

Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000 £ 2 7 50

Paid up Capital - - - - - 687,300 £ 6 8 73

2—Fire Funds - - - - - 2,001,016 £ 2 0 101

3—Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 9,144,814 £ 9 14 814

£12,433,131 £ 12 433 131

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Store and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise (discreetly stored therein) on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 8,500,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

WHALE AND WAVE.

The U. S. S. Adams will leave for Puget Sound on Saturday.

The Mikahala and Waiakale will be laid up. The sugar season is about at an end.

It is understood that the pilot boat boys do not intend entering the aquatic sports on June 22d.

There was no race between crews from the Philadelphia and Marion Sunday. Suitable arrangements could not be made.

The steamer Helene came down from Hawaii in charge of Mate Lana, Captain Freeman was so ill as to necessitate his being removed to his home.

The American barkentine Echo, Foye master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 57 days from Newcastle, with a cargo of 1,160 tons of coal to order. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip.

The American bark Andrew Welch, Drew master, arrived in port at 3:30 p. m. Sunday, 16 days from San Francisco, which port she cleared May 7th. She brought a cargo of general merchandise, consigned to C. Brewer & Co.

Four squads of marines from the U. S. S. Philadelphia and two from the Marion were drilled by Captain Berrian on the parade grounds in front of the Drill Shed yesterday morning. They were given battalion and skirmish drill by the bugle.

The English bark Helen Denny, Smith master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 60 days from Newcastle, with a cargo of 1,325 tons of coal, consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co. Head winds and calm were the experience of the Denny. The Island of Hawaii was sighted last Thursday morning.

The steamer Noeau arrived from Hamakua ports Sunday morning with reports that, with the exception of a little shower before leaving Saturday, there had been no rain along that coast for weeks past. Following was the sugar left at Hamakua ports: Honokaa, 2,700; Kukuhaele, 3,000; total, 5,700.

The P. M. S. S. Peru, Friele commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 10:15 a. m. yesterday, after a trip of 10 days from Yokohama. She brought 190 Chinese and a small cargo for this port. The Peru was a day late, on account of having been kept over the night of May 12th in Yokohama.

The American barkentine S. G. Wilder, McNeil master, arrived in port at 4:30 p. m. yesterday, after a pleasant trip of 15 days from San Francisco, from which port she cleared on May 8th. She brought a cargo of general merchandise of 500 tons, besides 46 mules and 6 horses. The Aloha has not been sighted yet, so the Wilder has the best of it.

ENEMIES OF THE TURK.

Some timely information about Greece is printed by the New York Sun.

Greece has a population of 2,187,208. It is called "Hellas" by its people.

The mean temperature of Greece is 54 degrees Fahrenheit.

No part of Greece is 40 miles from the sea or 10 miles from the hills.

About one-half of the population are agriculturists and shepherds.

It has an area of 24,977 square miles. It is the only country in the world whose armies are provided with the Greek cross.

The Greek flag is a white cross on a blue ground—the Bavarian colors and the Greek cross.

Greece is more thickly populated than any other country in Europe, with the exception of Sweden and Prussia.

It has few rivers and many hills. None of the former is navigable, and many of the latter are fortified.

Its present boundary limits were determined by an agreement among Great Britain, France, Russia and Turkey, concluded at Constantinople on July 21, 1832.

Only about 70,000 of the inhabitants speak any language other than Greek, and only about 20,000 possess any religion other than the orthodox.

The chief characteristics of the average Greek are his ineffectiveness, fondness for excitement, love of discussion, desire for knowledge, an aptitude for learning and aggressive patriotism.

The climate has two striking peculiarities—the heat in summer and the cold in winter are far more intense than those of any other country in the world living in the same latitude. Gell

once remarked, that in travelling through the Morea in March he found "summer in Messenia, spring in Laconia, and winter in Arcadia, without having moved beyond a radius of 50 miles."

NIAGARA'S NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Steel Structures Being Built to Take the Place of the Suspension Bridge.

The historic suspension railway bridge over the Niagara gorge will be entirely removed by July 1 and a new steel structure, remarkable in many of its features, will be in place. The new bridge is being built around the old and the change from one to the other will be made without interference to traffic. This new bridge will consist of one mighty steel arch span, 550 feet between springing points—the largest arch in all the world—flanked on either side by a trussed span, 115 feet in length, connecting the same with the cliff on each side of the river. In addition to this there will be approaches 290 feet in length. This mighty structure, to cost half a million dollars, and to weigh 7,200,000 pounds, is to take the place of the present suspension bridge, which was long considered one of the best in the world. It was built in 1855 by John A. Roebling for the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company of New York, and the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company of Canada.

In 1880 the original suspended superstructure was found inadequate, and was substituted by a new steel stiffening truss 820 feet long. Six years later the stone towers on the top of the cliffs supporting the cables were found to be crumbling, and were replaced by new ones of steel, without interruption of traffic. Both of these changes were made under the direction of L. L. Buck, chief engineer in charge of the new structure for the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which is doing the work for the two corporations owning the bridge franchise. Now comes another and a greater change. The old bridge, with its single track, is inadequate for the enlarged traffic and the increase in weight of locomotive engines, and will be replaced by a new bridge with two railway tracks on its upper deck, and with wagon ways, sidewalks and trolley tracks beneath. The lower tracks will be used for an electric line from the United States to Canada around the Whirlpool gorge.

A strange feature in changing from one bridge to the other is that it will be done without interference with the heavy traffic, though the new bridge is being built on the exact site of the old one which it surrounds, and with which it is interlaced. The new structure gets not one ounce of support from the old, as it extends from the cliffs on either side out into the air in an apparently mysterious manner, and to the eye of the tyro defies gravity. Its huge pieces of steel, which in some instances exceed thirty tons in weight, are being extended with apparently only the atmosphere under them. When these two sides of the arch meet in the center of the span and are joined, the old bridge will be blocked up on the new one, the new bridge carrying it in addition to its own weight and the regular traffic. The latter will then be disconnected piece by piece, and the new floor system placed in position as the work progresses. The last work will be to remove the four cables of the suspension bridge, each weighing 170 tons and having a length of 1,600 feet. Then the towers will come down, and a landmark long familiar to tourists to Niagara Falls will have disappeared.—New York Herald.

BORN.

BAILEY.—In this city, May 22, 1897, to the wife of C. A. Bailey, a son.

TILLANDER.—In this city, May 21, 1897, to the wife of Otto Tillander, a daughter.

DIED.

SHELDON.—In this city, May 23, 1897, of cancer, Miss Sophie L. Sheldon, daughter of the late H. L. Sheldon, aged 46 years.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the region which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, May 21.
Stmr Mauna Loa, Smerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Helene, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.

Saturday, May 22.
Stmr. Kaena, Wilson, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Waiakale, Parker, from Kauai.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullitt, from Kauai.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, from Molokai, Manai and Lanai.

Sunday, May 23.
Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, McNeil, from San Francisco.

Am. bark Andrew Welch, Drew, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua ports.

Stmr. Kilaua Hou, Weir, from Hawaii ports.

Monday, May 24.
S. S. Peru, Friele, from China and Japan.

Am. bktn. Echo, Foye, from Newcastle.

Eng. bark Helen Denny, Smith, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, May 21.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Kahuku.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Makawili, Waima and Kekaha.

Am. schr Robert Lewers, Goodman, for San Francisco.

Am. bk. Newshy, Mollstad, for San Francisco.

Monday, May 24.
Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, for San Francisco.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Hawaii.

Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Waiakale, Parker, for Kilaua, Kalihui and Hanalei, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Smerson, for Maui and Hawaii, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for ports on Kauai, at 5 p. m.

Am. ship W. H. Macy, Amesbury, for New York.

Stmr. Kilaua Hou, Weir, for Honolulu, Kahala, Honolulu, Pohakamann and Pepeekeo, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Mauna Loa, May 21.—M. F. Scott, W. J. Yates, R. Ziegler and wife, W. G. Wail, Master Wallace Scott, Gilbert Hall, H. H. Webb, H. Isles, Judge J. H. Waipulani and wife, Wm. Thompson, L. M. Whitehouse, Chas. Thompson and wife, Thos. Silva, H. L. Evans, F. R. Greenwell, J. Kanabe, Miss Anna Paris, Miss A. Bertelmann, Miss Maggie Kainaina, Mrs. N. Fernandez, Mrs. Capt. Chaney, Miss Nunua, Miss Louisa Akio, Miss Ah Moi, Mrs. Freira and 68 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 23.—Mrs. Long, Miss Cornwell, Miss S. Robertson, E. P. Dole, W. L. Hardy, H. Bette, U. J. McLeod and wife, P. A. Dias, Loo Joe, J. K. Smythe, Mrs. Landford, Ah Ping, Young Yuen, T. Hime, Mrs. Dadoit, Mrs. Espinda, W. J. Sheldon, Master Sheldon and 20 on deck.

From San Francisco, per bktn. S. G. Wilder, May 23.—C. H. Morrell, G. S. Lee, Mrs. Morrell, M. Murphy, Carl Velluth and J. C. Palmer.

From Hamakua, per stmr. Neou, May 23.—Dr. Asano and wife.

From San Francisco, per bark Andrew Welch, May 23.—Chas. F. Threilbach.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 23.—H. P. Baldwin, W. H. Rice, wife and child, A. G. Wilcox, G. N. Wilcox, Miss M. Knudsen, Miss A. Faye, L. M. Vettesse, F. Waldron, Mrs. S. Sasaki, K. Kawamoto, Chin Mow Kan and 23 on deck.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, May 22.—R. C. Spalding, Mrs. D. Davis, C. von Hamm and five on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. Waiakale, May 22.—Miss Kate Bertelmann and 14 on deck.

From China and Japan, per S. S. Peru, May 24.—Through: Mr. and Mrs. G. W. L. Benedict, R. K. Blernacki, Miss C. A. Crouse, Sir Alfred Crofts, Mr. Fritt, W. H. Gill, Mr. Hata, Bernard Howat, C. Makeus, His Excellency, N. G. Matheson, Miss Morrell, Pritchard Morgan, M. P. and valet, Dr. Jos. Mostant, M. Oka, Miss Pears, Dr. J. J. Mostant, Dr. Otto Seitz, L. Kikiji, Mr. and Mrs. G. Drawing, Mr. C. Edmonds, Gustav Paulbaum, I. Forstman, I. T. Hamilton, I. E. Harden, S. Matsumoto, Miss Morgan and maid, W. Marx, Mr. Kagai, Dr. Van Nickerl, Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Farthing, Rev. E. Platte, John Reynolds, Capt. N. J. Sjöman, Col. J. A. Walker, S. Aard, S. B. Harsant.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. Peru, May 24.—Miss Faye, J. B. Lewis and J. Wheelan.

IMPORTS.

From Puget Sound, per stmr Amara-poor, May 21.—Cargo lumber and general merchandise consigned to Haw. Govt., consisting of Butte, P. P. Mills Co., J. Edinger and T. H. Davies.

From Puget Sound, per bk. Fresno, May 18.—84,769 ft. rough lumber, 48-73 ft. dressed lumber, 200,000 cedar shingles, 200 pickets, 50 poles and 8 spars, consigned to Lewers & Cooke.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. Mowera, May 21.—Cargo general merchandise consigned to J. M. C. Ass, Ordway & Porter, T. H. Davies & Co., L. B. Kerr, R. Catton, S. Roth, C. J. McCarthy, Lovejoy & Co., M. W. McChesney & Sons.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per schr Robert Lewers, May 21.—20,364 bags sugar, weighing 2,427,693 lbs. valued at \$72,217.14, and shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Diamond & Co.

For San Francisco, per bk. Newshy, May 21.—17,792 bags sugar, weighing 2,093,245 lbs (1046 1245-2000 tons), valued at \$63,493.00, and shipped as follows: 17,431 bags by W. G. Irwin & Co. and 361 bags by H. M. von Holt to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 1441 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make full and accurate exhibition of their affairs to the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of July next, the same being for the year ending July 1st, 1897.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any Corporation to present the exhibit, within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more Commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the Corporation, and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 20th, 1897.
1896-3t

NOTICE.

Department of Finance,
Honolulu, H. I., May 10, 1897.

Holders of Hawaiian Government Bonds of the following dates and denominations are hereby notified that on and after maturity of the next coupon, during the months of June and July of 1897, interest will cease. The principal of said bonds will be

paid on presentation at the next date of the coupon.

Act of August 5, 1882.

Stock A, Bond No. 395, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock A, Bond No. 396, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock A, Bond No. 397, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock A, Bond No. 398, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock A, Bond No. 457, dated June 27, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock A, Bond No. 458, dated June 28, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock A, Bond No. 460, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock E, Bond No. 277, dated Dec. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 279, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 280, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 281, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 282, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 283, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 284, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 285, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 286, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 287, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 288, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 300, dated June 19, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 301, dated June 28, 1883, for \$500.

Stock O, Bond No. 307, dated Jan. 8, 1883, for \$100.

Stock O, Bond No. 308, dated Jan. 8, 1883, for \$100.

Stock O, Bond No. 309, dated Jan. 16, 1883, for \$100.

Stock O, Bond No. 310, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$100.

Stock O, Bond No. 311, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$100.

Stock O, Bond No. 312, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$100.

Stock O, Bond No. 321, dated June 19, 1883, for \$100.

HENRY E. COOPER,

Minister of Finance ad Interim.
4606-6t 1862-3t

SALE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

PREMISES, HONOLULU, H. I.

On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction the Hawaiian Hotel Premises at Honolulu.

These premises are centrally located in the city, in the center of the block bounded by and with entrance drives from Hotel, Richards, Beretania and Alakea streets, and the grounds contain an area of 17-10 acres.

The buildings consist of the Hotel proper, of two stories and basement, built of brick and concrete, with broad verandas at front and rear of each story.

The main building covers an area of 10,800 sq. feet, with Lanai or wing addition on one side, 40x24 feet, and wooden addition on opposite wing for kitchen, 60x18 feet.

There are also four cottages on the premises, with ample provision for bath rooms and closets.

The main building contains a spacious parlor, public and private dining rooms, large billiard hall and bar room and forty sleeping rooms. The cottages contain about twenty additional sleeping rooms.

A water tank with capacity of 10,000 gallons is placed on a tower at an elevation sufficient to give a good water pressure in second story of the main building. This tank is supplied from an artesian well on adjoining premises, owned by Dr. J. S. McGrew.

The buildings and grounds are thoroughly lighted with electric light.

Plans of the buildings and grounds can be seen at the office of the Minister of the Interior.

Terms of sale are cash in United States gold coin.

Upset price, \$50,000.00.

In case there is no bidder to purchase the property at the above upset price, a lease of the same will immediately be offered for sale at an upset price of \$4,000 a year for a period of thirty years, under the conditions set out in Act 7, Laws of 1896, and more particularly of Sections 2 and 4 of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. Every such lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he shall, during the first four years of the term of the lease, cause to be erected upon the leased premises a fire proof building of brick, stone or metal, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, of not less than a stated cost; and keep the same suitably insured at not less than two-thirds of its value for the benefit of the lessor; and shall keep the building in good repair during the remainder of the term of lease, reasonable use and wear thereof only excepted; and in case of damage or destruction of such building by fire, shall make good such loss or damage by the neces-

sary repairs for reconstruction, or else surrender the insurance to the lessor.

"Section 4. Every such lease shall also contain a covenant on the part of the lessor, that upon the request in writing by the lessee or his representatives, before the expiration thereof, the premises with the improvements shall, if all of the conditions to be performed by the lessee, have been satisfactorily performed, be put up at auction for a lease for a term of not over twenty years; unless said premises shall be required for public uses, of which the lessee shall receive at least one year's notice. Such auction sale shall be held not more than six months nor less than one month before the expiration of said term.

The cost of the building to be erected in accordance with Section 2, as above quoted, is placed at \$50,000.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 27, 1897.
1850-18t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST.

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel Savidge, Late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Sarah Savidge, having been filed, notice is hereby given, that Monday, Jan. 7th, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 10, 1897.
By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST.

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Julia H. Waterhouse, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Henry Waterhouse having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, June 7, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 10, 1897.
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit,